



# AS YOU WERE



U. S. ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 24

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## VETERANS OF EIGHTIETH DIVISION FORM PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

**Aim to Perpetuate Record  
of Veteran Units—Officers  
and Men Attend Meeting**

### COLONEL WRITES HISTORY

Perpetuation of the division's record, the promotion of fellowship for the benefit of the members and their families and the families of those members who died in service and the consideration of questions pertaining to the military policy of the United States, are the aims of the newly formed Veterans' Association of the Eightieth Division, which was organized at a meeting of Ecommy, France, April 9.

The meeting was attended by one officer and an enlisted man from each organization of the division except the Three Hundred and Thirtieth Machine Gun Battalion and the Three Hundred and Fifth Field Signal Battalion.

An account of the organization meeting and a copy of the division's history were contained in a letter received from Col. W. H. Waldron, chief of staff of the division, who conducted the meeting. An office will be established in Pittsburgh. Following is a history of the division in part as prepared by Col. Waldron:

#### History of Eightieth Division

The Eightieth Division went to France during May and the early part of June, 1918, when the cause of the Allies was at its lowest ebb. It was sent to the Picardy sector and was assigned the task of manning the British line of defense, extending from Aveully woods on the right to the city of Arras on the left. At this time it was associated with the British Third Army, which was then commanded by Lieut. Gen. Sir Julian Byng. During this period the division was assigned duty as individuals, by platoons and by battalions in the front line British trenches. This period of service ended in the latter part of August, when the division was sent to the American sector to join the American First Army. On September 1 the division was sent forward to participate in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient. Having been originally assigned to the Fifth Corps, orders were modified, and the division was held as army reserve, just opposite the point of the salient, there being only one regiment of infantry, the Three Hundred and Twentieth, and one machine gun battalion, the Three Hundred and Fifteenth, sent forward to participate in the action.

#### Sent to Argonne

A few days later saw the division on the move for the battlefront of the Meuse-Argonne. The division jumped off in front of Dead Man's Hill, one of the most famous battlefields of the world, on the morning of September 26. The One Hundred and Sixtieth Brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. Brett, was the attacking brigade, and the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Brigade the division reserve. When darkness fell on September 27 the Blue Ridge Division had gained the corps and army objective, and was leading the advance of the entire First Army. The position was consolidated and held until relieved by troops of the Thirty-third Division. The division was then withdrawn to a rest position in the vicinity of Cuisy, where it remained until the afternoon of October 3.

During the night of October 3 the division again went into the line as the left division of the Third Corps, in front of Nantillois and the Bois des Ogons. The attack was made on the morning of October 4, and continued by the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Brigade until the night of October 6-7, when it was relieved by the One Hundred and Sixtieth Brigade, which continued the operation until the night of October 10-11. The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Field Artillery Brigade had been moved over from north of the Rau de Forges to support the infantry.

During October 11-12 the division was withdrawn to a rest area, and proceeded to Triaucourt, where it remained until October 24. The division was then assigned to the First Corps, and moved up into the Argonne forest on October 24.

#### Relieves Eighty Second Division

The division again moved to the front on October 30, and that night took over the line occupied by the Eighty-second Division. At 5:30 a. m. on the morning of November 1, the

division jumped off in front of the Ravin aux Pierres and St. Georges.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Brigade continued the action throughout November and made an attack to clear the way for the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Brigade. On the morning of November 2 the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Brigade leapt through, and continued the advance on Buzancy, which it captured on the evening of November 2. This advance was continued by the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Brigade until it was relieved by the First Division on the line Beaumont-Yoncq, on the night of November 5, when the entire division was assembled in the vicinity of Sommauthe, and later taken back into the Argonne forest.

The Eightieth Division always moved forward. It was in the thick of the fighting. The tasks allotted to it were of the most difficult character, and the fact that they were always accomplished redounds to the credit and achievements of the division.

During the final engagement the division was three times complimented for its work, once by the Army Commander and twice by the Corps Commander.—From the Chronicle Telegraph.

## PARKVIEW TREATMENT WINS COMMENDATION

### WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN PRAISES ARMY HOSPITAL

The hospital had the pleasure of receiving on Thursday, May 8th, Dr. William O'Neill Sherman, the eminent Pittsburgh surgeon, and his brother, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Harvey R. Pierce, of the H. R. Pierce Company, dealers in surgical instruments and appliances. These gentlemen were especially interested in the Carrel-Dakin treatment of wounds. Dr. Sherman is a pioneer in this work, having spent a great deal of time in France and England during the early part of the great war, studying this subject and being one of the most active exponents of the method.

Mr. Pierce too is responsible to a large extent for the mechanical perfection of the technique of this treatment used in our Army, and the opinion of such experts cannot be too highly regarded.

Dr. Sherman is quoted as saying "that nowhere in his experience has he seen better technique in the Carrel-Dakin treatment than he observed at this hospital." The large Dakin ward where the wounded are treated after operation secured his entire admiration and the practical methods and abilities of the ward surgeons in that ward, Lieutenants Wyman D. Barrett, Wm. E. Gardner and George A. Murray, were specially noticed by him. The hospital congratulates these officers and the Chief of the Surgical Service for the splendid impression made on these noted visitors.

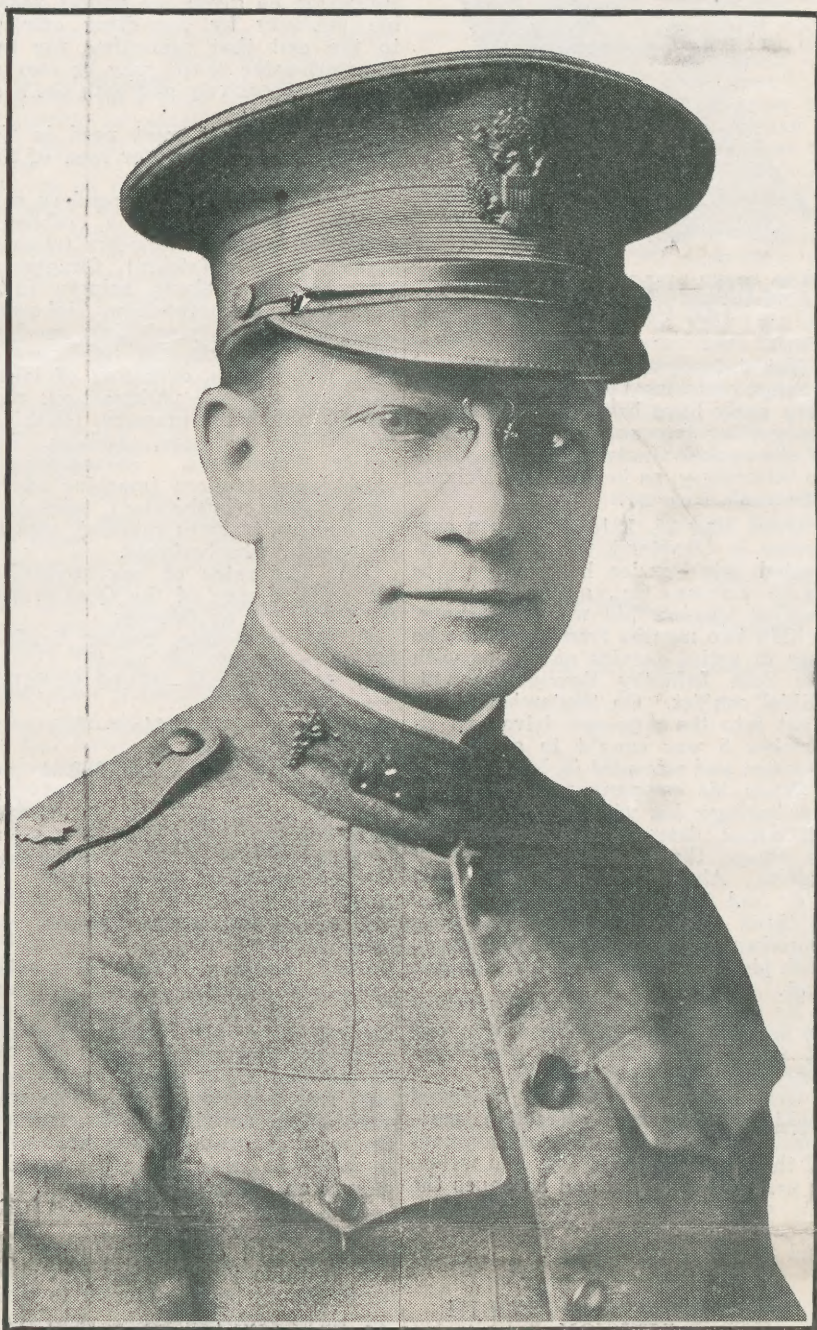
## WOULD ENLIST SOLDIERS FOR USE IN SIBERIA

Washington, D. C.—Orders were issued on May 6 by the War Department for the recruiting of 8,000 men to serve as replacement troops for American soldiers now in Siberia. A replacement detachment will be organized at San Francisco and the troops will be sent forward in units of 500 each as they become available. The present American force in Siberia numbers about 8,000 men and it is the department's intention to bring all of these home as soon as they can be replaced. Only men with previous military experience will be accepted.

The enlistments for service both in Siberia and Europe have been extended to the Hawaiian Islands and the Panama Canal Zone. Those desiring to serve as replacements for the army on the Rhine will be sent first to Camp Meade, Md.

## PROMOTION BOARD FOR OFFICERS IS APPOINTED

Recommendations for promotions to vacancies in the Medical Department are in the hands of a board of officers appointed by the Surgeon General, which consists of Col. R. B. Miller, Lieut. Col. F. J. Barrett and Lieut. Col. John S. Dye.



**MAJOR R. D. BAKER**  
Chief of Medical Service

Maj. R. DeW. Baker was commissioned June 19, 1918, with the rank of Captain, and ordered to proceed to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, for duty. After receiving the military training in the school he was assigned as an Instructor in the School of Military Medicine at that camp, where he served until the first day of January this year, when he was ordered to U. S. A. General Hospital No. 24. Here he was assigned as Chief of the Medical Service.

Major Baker graduated in medicine in May, 1899, at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. He served in the capacity of interne at Bellevue Hospital for six months and then for one year as House Physician at St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, N. J. He then served on the staff of the State Hospital at Morris Plains, N. J., for four years. In February, 1904, he

started the practice of medicine in Summit, N. J., and after several years of this work confined his attention to Internal Medicine. For the last eight years he has practised both in Summit, N. J., and New York City, and has been serving on the staff of the Polyclinic Hospital in New York City as Lecturer in Gastro-Enterology and at Overlook Hospital, Summit, N. J., as Gastro-Enterologist.

Major Baker, since assuming his duties here at Parkview, has manifested an extreme interest in the work and has exhibited an incomparable professional skill. He is one of our Parkview officers whose wonderful work and achievements have come to the attention of the Surgeon-General and won for him praise and commendation, and a promotion to the rank of Major. He was commissioned a Major on April 28, 1919.

## FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION LENDS AID IN REHABILITATION OF WOUNDED MEN

### UNITED STATES LAW BEST

### Vocational Training Act Ahead of Laws on the Subject Enacted in European Countries

New York, N. Y.—At the international conference on vocational education for disabled soldiers of the late war, which has just closed a five-day session here, the European delegates strongly endorsed the provision in the law passed by Congress on this subject which provides for co-operative arrangements between the government and private agencies. Vocational work has been going on in France since the first year of the war, but it

has been found that government agents alone cannot interest a large percentage of the disabled soldiers in it, and no such co-operative arrangement is authorized abroad as that contained in the law of this country. In the United States the Federal Board has selected the Elks fraternity as the private agency to assist in this work. The international conference was addressed by Joseph T. Fanning, secretary of the Elks War Relief Commission, and his pledge of the financial and fraternal resources of the Order, with its 500,000 members, in personally searching out and interesting all disabled soldiers, sailors and marines in vocational training or re-education was received with great enthusiasm.

## TROLLEY STRIKE BRINGS MORE SHUTTLE TRAINS

The Soldiers and Sailors Club in Pittsburgh housed a large number of Parkview residents who missed the last train Wednesday night. The mere matter of a street car strike could not be allowed to interfere with their social enjoyment.

Until the settlement of the strike, soldiers will have to depend entirely on train service in going and coming

from the hospital. The shuttle trains planned by the Pennsylvania Lines will aid to some extent in relieving the situation.

Shuttle train service will be operated between Federal Street and Aspinwall as follows: Leave Federal Street 6:15 a. m., 7:55 a. m., 12:01 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 10:00 p. m.; leave Aspinwall 7:14 p. m., 8:29 a. m., 1:29 p. m., 6:20 p. m., 7:38 p. m., 10:32 p. m.

## FAKE ARMY PAPERS USE HOSPITAL NAME

**PUBLIC BEING IMPOSED  
UPON BY OTHER PAPERS**

### BEWARE OF FAKE PAPERS

Evidence is accumulating that unscrupulous newspaper publishers are disposing of subscriptions for their fake Army newspapers to the public by misrepresentation. They are using the name of Parkview Hospital in order to sell papers which have absolutely no official sanction and which do not represent the soldiers.

Imitation is flattery, but defrauding the public is an outrage. "Asyouwere" is the only authorized Army newspaper in Pittsburgh and is the only one connected with Parkview Hospital.

As we have again and again reiterated, this paper, unlike the fake propositions now being peddled in the Allegheny County, is not a business proposition. No one makes any personal financial profit out of this paper. It is a part of the program of work assigned to Army Hospitals and any surplus funds that may accumulate from the sale of the paper are totally contributed to the Hospital Fund, which is devoted solely to the welfare of the soldiers stationed here.

The public is again urged to co-operate with us in maintaining this paper. To that end we need more subscribers. But the public must co-operate also in stamping out the evil that has just arisen, the evil so prevalent today of floating many false and fake propositions, telling the public that it is for the benefit of our soldiers, when, in fact, the real truth is that the profits go only to enrich some unscrupulous fakir's bank account.

People should be on the lookout for these fakirs. Lack of foresight in such matters results in undue impositions and stimulation of this faking.

Solicitors for Army newspapers should be closely questioned and should be asked to show their credentials. Pay money to no one who is unknown to you. "Asyouwere" is sold only by authorized persons, and paid solicitors for subscribers are not employed. Subscribe through the American Red Cross or other authorized agency known to you, or mail your subscription direct to Parkview Hospital.

## DEMOBILIZATION OF ALL LINE ORGANIZATIONS TO BE EXPEDITED

### SILVER STRIPE MEN TO BE OUT OF ARMY IN JUNE

### WAR DEPARTMENT WANTS ALL OF THEM DISCHARGED

Washington, May 8.—Commanding generals of the Northeastern, Eastern, Southeastern and Central departments and of Camps Knox, Bragg, Benning, Humphreys, Eustis and Fort Sill were instructed today that it is the desire of the War department to have discharged by June 15 all men, drafted or enlisted for the emergency, who are eligible for discharge. The exception of the Southern and Western departments from the order was understood to be due to the fact that units under the supervision of those departments are largely on the Mexican border and that it therefore might not be practicable to release the men by June 15.

It was explained at the War department that the men intended to be affected by today's order were those whose service has been entirely within the United States and who now are attached to "line organizations of the regular service." Similar instructions will be sent to commanders of each of the 23 demobilization centers, but in their cases previous orders regarding the discharge of soldiers within 48 hours after their arrival still will be enforced.

Commanding officers of hospitals have been requested by the Surgeon General to co-operate in securing for the Army Medical School material from fatal cases of lethargic encephalitis for inoculation and for pathological examination.



## AMERICAN LEGION BEING ORGANIZED

EVERY STATE IN UNION  
TO HAVE LOCAL CHAPTERS

Allegheny County Represented  
At St. Louis Convention

The following notice has been received at Parkview for the information of soldiers:

### ATTENTION! SOLDIERS AND SAILORS!

"This is to inform you that there is now in process of formation an organization of men who wore the uniform of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

This organization is known as the American Legion, a name decided upon at a crucus of enlisted men and officers at a meeting of the A. E. F., in Paris last spring, but one which must have the endorsement of later conventions.

The enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps is behind it. Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Lieut. Col. Bennett Clark are among the men who are temporarily directing the tentative organization.

The purpose of the Legion is non-partisan and non-political; it will keep alive the principles of justice, freedom and democracy for which these veterans fought and will preserve to future generations the history and incidents of their participation in the war and will cement and perpetuate the ties of comradeship formed in the service.

There is a committee of this organization in your state.

This committee wants you to join and its chairman will welcome a letter from you and will reply to it. By the time you get home there will be a post or "dugout" forming in your own town or city in all probability. You can't afford not to join this service man's organization which will be conducted by enlisted men for all who have served in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps."

Each state has elected delegates to an organizing caucus in St. Louis on May 8, 9, and 10. At least 60 per cent of the delegates must be enlisted men and a similar percentage must be maintained on all state committees.

Allegheny county was represented by a delegation of 20 discharged soldiers from all branches of the service at the national convention of the Legion in St. Louis. According to a plan introduced at a meeting of the Allegheny county branch, efforts have been made to have the next national meeting of the Legion, November 11, held in Pittsburgh.

The next meeting of the local branch was held May 13 in Memorial Hall. The Pittsburgh area will comprise all territory west of the Alleghenies, making it one of the largest in the country.

Parkview soldiers who live in this section of the country should line up with the local organization.

The Secretaries for the surrounding states are given below. Write to or call on the one in your state and he will tell you how to join the Legion. And remember, whether you served at home or abroad, you are eligible.

#### Officers

Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., New York, chairman; Lt. Col. Bennett Clark, Missouri, vice-chairman; Lt. Col. Eric Fisher Wood, Pennsylvania, secretary.

#### State Organizations

The following are Secretaries: Pennsylvania, Major George F. Tyler, 1211 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; Ohio, Col. F. C. Galbraith, Cincinnati; West Virginia, Col. Jackson Arnold, Weston.

If you desire any further information inquire at the "Asyouwere" office.

## PAY OF SOLDIERS BEING EXPEDITED

The pay of sick and wounded soldier in army hospitals is being expedited by direction of the Surgeon General. Each patient is handed a questionnaire within twenty-four hours after arrival at an army hospital, which is executed by the patient and collected before he has been moved from the receiving ward. This document when properly executed, is placed in a service record, after which the soldier's name is placed on the pay roll, and he is paid within one week after his arrival.

## PARKVIEW SOLDIERS DROWN IN ALLEGHENY

Two Parkview soldiers met an unfortunate death last week in the Allegheny River while out canoeing. The men were Corporal Stanley Shedorek, Co. L, 125th Inf., and Corporal Chas. Slavik, Co. A. 16th Inf. On Thurs day, May 8, while the river was at a high stage and the current very swift, these men went out canoeing. The canoe was capsized near the Aspinwall dam and both men were lost in the whirlpools near the dam. The bodies have not yet been recovered.



PVT. ROSARIO GOVERNALE  
CO. C, 28th INFANTRY

Not infrequently do we hear of strange cases where men who enlisted very early have been disappointed in not getting into active service. Cases of the opposite nature are sometimes as interesting, as is shown in Private Governale's career.

Until May 25, 1918, he was a carpenter in Cleveland, Ohio. When inducted into service he was sent to Camp Gordon, Ga., and within two months was on his way to France. Within two months from that time he was in active service and went with the 28th Infantry through the St. Mihiel conflict. On September 26 he went into the Argonne drive and on October 5 was caught in a German barrage and wounded in both legs.

When his company was caught in the barrage, he, with some others of his squad, dropped into a shell hole to escape the rain of machine gun bullets. About twenty minutes after they had dug themselves snugly in, a three inch shell broke up their housekeeping and Governale escaped with pieces of shrapnel in his legs and foot.

He came back to the United States on December 10, 1918, and was one of the early arrivals at Parkview, reaching here December 18.

Governale can generally be found making boxes and attractive portfolios in the bookbinding department of the Education Building. His wound is practically healed and he hopes the anniversary of his entrance into service will mark his return to civilianism and "Home Sweet Home!"

## BOYS OF THE EIGHTIETH DIVISION

It was in the month of May,  
That we sailed to far off France,  
Where battles fierce were raging  
And life seemed but a chance.

On coming there we saw sad sights,  
All seemed so strange and new,  
They marched us through the city streets,  
Our allied brothers to review.

Then we heard the bursting shot and shell  
In the air, upon the ground,  
And we soon became accustomed  
To the deafening cannons' sound.

They drilled us hard, they drilled us long,  
Then sent us to the front,  
Where we met the Fritzite boys  
And showed our Yankee stunts.

The foe knew not our tactics,  
They little dreamed our strength,  
And after hours of fighting  
We advanced our army's length.

"Bravo, boys!" the captain shouted,  
"We are lads without a fear;  
All honors to our infantry,  
They have done their duty here."

Here in the region of the Argonne,  
Where the battles fierce were fought,  
And scenes of dying comrades  
By the soldiers ne'er will be forgot!

For many a hero there lies buried  
In that barren little forest,  
Where many a mother's heart goes wondering  
To her boy in everlasting rest.

Oh! Land of war! Oh! Land of woe!  
We leave them to thy tender care;  
Not because we wished it so,  
But fate has placed them there.

But yesterday they were among us,  
And today their lives are done;  
They made the greatest sacrifice  
Just ere the victory was won.

In silence do we leave them now  
In this, the land across the sea;  
We're homeward bound to the land we love,  
The land of Liberty.

Farewell, French comrades, oh, fare you well,  
We bid thee fond adieu;  
In the years to come, as we all grow old,  
Our thoughts shall turn to them and you.

—Elfreda Barie.

## Q. M. CORPS BEGINS DRIVE FOR RECRUITS

The Quartermaster Corps has begun recruiting for that arm of the service and has issued the following information for those contemplating enlistment in that branch of the army:

Recruiting Circular No. 1.

1. The following information relating to the qualifications of recruits for the Quartermaster Corps, rates of pay, allowances, etc., is published for the information and guidance of all concerned. It is desired that this information be given the widest possible publicity by recruiting officers, to the end that recruiting for the Quartermaster Corps may be carried on more intensively and with the best possible results.

(a) There is urgent need in the Quartermaster Corps for men of the following qualifications:

Bakers, blacksmiths, cargadors, carpenters, checkers, clerks, cobblers, cooks, electricians, engineers (steam), farrier, firemen (steam), foragemasters, harness makers, helpers (harness makers), horseshoers, laborers, laundry workers, machinists, machinists helpers, mechanics (wodo workers), messengers, overseers of labor, painters, packers, packmasters, pipe fitters, plumbers, pressers (clothing, tailor ship), printers, saddlers, shoe repair operators, stenographers, storekeepers, tailors (machine operators), tailors (bushelmen), teamsters, tentmakers, trainers (horses), typists, watchmen, wheelwrights.

(b) The rates of pay prescribed for enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps are as follows:

Q. M. Sergeants, Senior Grade—\$81.00 to \$105.00 per month.

Q. M. Sergeants—\$51.00 to \$75.00 per month.

Sergeants, First Class—\$51.00 to \$75.00 per month.

Sergeants—\$44.00 to \$68.00 per month.

Corporals—\$36.00 to \$54.00 per month.

Cooks—\$38.00 to \$56.00 per month.

Privates First Class—\$33.00 to \$51.00 per month.

Privates—\$30.00 to \$40.00 per month.

Food, clothing, quarters, medical and dental attention is furnished free.

(c) With the Quartermaster Corps the number of non-commissioned officers authorized offers opportunity for steady and rapid promotion to capable and ambitious men. The wide scope of its activities gives extensive choice of congenial employment while to men who wish to see the world it affords an opportunity to travel.

(d) Age limits: 18 to 55 years, for original enlistments.

(e) Period of Enlistment: Either one or three years. However, applicants should be encouraged to enlist for three years.

(f) Furlough: Men now in the military service, who were enlisted or inducted for the period of the emergency only, and who elect to be discharged and re-enlist for either one or three years will be granted a furlough of one month if they desire it, to take effect not later than one month after re-enlistment.

(g) Bonus: Men who elect to be discharged from enlistments for the period of the emergency only for the purpose of re-enlisting for one or three years are entitled to the bonus of \$60, provided conditions named in the Act of Congress, approved February 24, 1919, are complied with.

## WHO SAID "PULL" CAN GET YOU OUT OF ARMY SOONER?

You hear a lotta gossip nowadays about this discharge thing, don't you?

And you hear whispers emanating from the left side of some guys' faces—most of them not in uniform—that it takes "pull" to get a separative writ from the Uncle's Army.

Herewith "Asyouwere" is in position to present the official view of the War Department, including the disclaimer that influential soldiers have received priority of discharge. Says the W. O.:

"The charge that soldiers with influential friends to intercede for them have been able to secure their discharges sooner than equally meritorious soldiers in like circumstances, is a charge that the War Department

sincerely believes is not justified.

"The War Department studied the question of demobilization very carefully before adopting any policy. Two needs of the country were kept constantly in mind: the resumption as rapidly as possible of the normal industrial life of the country; and, second, replacement therein of individuals in the military forces and in occupations which ended upon cessation of hostilities. The War Department gave serious consideration to the plan of making the order of discharge depend on the availability of industrial positions to which the individual soldier might return as opposed to plan of disbanding complete organizations in the order of their availability for discharge.

"The former plan was deemed impracticable. It would have involved the processes of appraising the case of each soldier as a separate unit, endeavoring to compare his individual rights to discharge with the rights of all others, and marshalling the priorities accordingly. Even if the likelihood of obtaining employment had been considered by classes, it would have been necessary to consider further the relative demand for each class in each separate section. The preliminary investigation necessary to on equitable determination of such a schedule, if practicable at all under the present conditions in this country, would have delayed all demobilization beyond reason.

"On the other hand, disbandment of complete military units could and was immediately begun. In this way the military situation was safeguarded and at the same time demobilization was accelerated. If a cross section of industrial or agricultural class discharged had been at once cut across all military organizations, the integrity and efficiency of every unit would have been destroyed at the outset, to the confusion of orderly procedure and the retardation of the whole demobilization program."

Then, having considered and rejected both demobilization by classes and by industrial claims, the W. D. took as its determining principle the completion of duty by a soldier. Of course there are some exceptions, as sickness in the family of the soldier, or acute distress, or when he is needed to resume work in some industrial occupation, but in this case provided his services can be spared.

Then the W. D. takes up the question of discharges of soldiers desiring to resume their educations in schools and colleges. Here's the dope on that:

"The War Department has the most active sympathy with every soldier who desires to return at once to civil life to complete his education and has carefully considered the practicability of ordering a general release of such men. The objections, however, that become manifest upon a study of the situation are believed to outweigh the desirable results of immediately re-establishing young men in school or college.

"The discharge of such men—and to be equitable—the order would have to be general—would result in the immediate impairment of the integrity and efficiency of practically every unit in the Army, and this at a time when the interests of the country demand the retention of a considerable force abroad, and also certain auxiliary and administrative units in this country.

"The men who are anxious to return to college are frequently the mainstay of the organizations to which they belong, by reason of the very fact that they are ambitious and intelligent. . . . The college youth, as a class, has no inherent right to be discharged above the business man who has a position awaiting him in civil life, or the farmer with fields that need his care."

Then getting back to where we began, we have a little more on that question of favoritism. Help kill that gossip—it is a reflection on the service you are in and the country you serve. Here's the rest of it:

"While the War Department does not maintain that among hundreds of thousands of men discharged, no individual has anywhere been favored through the efforts of influential friends, yet it does maintain that in the vast majority of instances, all those who could be spared have been steadily discharged as rapidly as possible, and in considering the various applications for discharge, the most meritorious and urgent cases were priority and discharged first, irrespective of influence."

## ANOTHER GOOD MAN LEAVES PARKVIEW

Last week saw the departure from Parkview of another man whom many will sadly miss. Many people will miss the sunny smile of Cadet Metro Moneto, who has been discharged and left for his home in Coaldale, Pa.

Moneto was one of the most willing and handiest men on the reservation. When it came to running movies for the men, Monty, as he was called, was ever-willing and on the job. On many occasions he would cancel other appointments in order to be of service here.

For the "Asyouwere," Monty was a valuable aid. With his gift of gab, Monty would land any advertiser. He will certainly be sadly missed. He has our best wishes for success in all his undertakings.

#### ISOLATION

(A Fantasy)

When you and your pard  
In a quarantine hard,  
Have to stick to a spot  
Like a fifty-foot lot,  
Doesn't it make you quite sore,  
To your heart's very core,  
To know that puttees  
Are immune to disease?  
"Tenshun, 21."

Pvt. Morozzi's version of S. C. D.—  
See Captain Ducat.

## KODAKS

Bring your films here  
for perfect developing  
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VALIANT MEDICAL OFFICER PATIENT  
AT THE PARKVIEW ARMY HOSPITAL  
DESCRIBES MEDICAL DUTIES AT FRONT

SAW ACTIVE SERVICE IN FRENCH  
AND U. S. ARMIES

FIELD AND TRENCHES  
TELLS EXPERIENCES ON

Among the many officer patients at this Hospital, few deserve greater distinction than Capt. D. R. Morgan, 18th Inf., 1st Division. He entered the service in 1916, serving with the French Army, but resigned his commission of captain in that army and enlisted in the American Army, 1917, entering the service as private. He was soon promoted to a First Lieutenant and later advanced to a Captaincy. He participated in practically all great battles of the war since his enlistment.

Among the battles in which Capt. Morgan participated are the Alsace-Lorraine Front (1917); Cantigny, January and February, 1918; Montdidier, spring, 1918; Second Battle of the Marne, summer of 1918; St. Mihiel, fall, 1918; Pont de Mousson Trenches, fall, 1918; and the Argonne.

Captain Morgan is the holder of the Croix de Guerre with five citations, one of the highest awarded. He has been also recommended for the Legion of Honor. He received his first citation as a private, February 12, 1918. The others followed in rapid succession. Heroism and sacrifice had become a habit with him.



Capt. D. R. Morgan  
18th Infantry, 1st Division

Upon America's entrance into the World War, Captain Morgan resigned his commission in the French Army and entered the American Army as a private. His valor and efficiency not only secured him rapid promotion, but the many awards of honor of which he is the proud possessor.

He received his first citation when a private. It was at Seichprey that he saw a comrade lying dangerously wounded and in a perilous position. Without thought of personal safety, he jumped on top of the parapet, rescued the wounded man, running along the top to safety, exposing himself during this deed to incessant enemy fire. His second citation was won near Montdidier during a severe gas bombardment. Both of these times Capt. Morgan was recommended by Major General Bullard. Captain Morgan received his third citation from Major General Parker and fourth and fifth at the Second Battle of the Marne, north of Chazelle. It was here that he was also recommended for the Legion of Honor.

His graphic description of "A First Aid Man in the Trenches and in the Battlefield" comes from the pen of one who has taken an active part in many of the major operations of the war.

A FIRST AID MAN IN  
THE TRENCHES AND  
ON THE BATTLEFIELD

In discussing the work of our men of the "Medical Corps," it is necessary to divide their activities between those of the trenches and that of the open battlefield. Each of these phases of warfare is so essentially different, that the problems dominant in one becomes of minor importance in the other, while certain other features remain common to both forms of warfare.

First of all, let us consider the qualifications of a good first aid man. The most fundamental factor of all is that he should be well skilled in all the phases of work so common to infantry organizations. He must come to the lines for duty fresh from the hands of a good drillmaster, with a proper appreciation of discipline, for it must be remembered that corps men must stand all infantry calls. They must participate in all stand-tos and be present at all maneuvers and inspections and hikes. I feel that in men who have served some time in a company of infantry, we get our best type of first aid men. There are several reasons for this, the principle one being that by reason of their previous infantry practice they are qualified to better co-operate in the various

good feet. The Surgeon will further impress this salient fact on his memory by directing him to apply various supporting dressings to the feet of some several hundreds of "hiking warriors," who have appeared at the Battalion Aid Station to inquire if walking was still a standard method of transportation in the infantry. After sick call he will appear for inspection, for one must be ready to leave these rest billets for the field on one-half hour's notice.

By 10 o'clock at night he will find himself asleep in his blankets and a well known and not so well beloved bugle call will shortly after arouse him from his slumbers. It is dark and rainy, yet these are factors of minor importance. The big thing is to get his pack made up and "fall in" as quickly as possible, for in 45 minutes the Battalion will be marching under "secret orders" for the trenches. Outside of this he must look up his battalion wagons and assist in the loading thereof. All this work must, of course, be done in utter darkness, but, as corps men often do their best work in the dark, all this presents no great difficulty. Before "falling in" it is the sworn duty of every corps man to see that his corps pouch is fully and properly packed, for during the night, the roads which his regiment will traverse will be bombarded and many casualties will occur before morning.

In the rear of each Battalion will be one or two ambulances and these will follow. During the "hike" a first aid man has much to attend to. Many men will fall out—some from bad feet, some from exhaustion and some from accidental causes, such as sprains and dislocations—while a few will fall out from sheer laziness. All these must receive attention at once.

On approaching the trench system we find ourselves, naturally, on bombarded lines of communication, and it is here that our real work begins. A slightly wounded man here and a gravely wounded man there—all these must receive attention. They must be dressed and transported on stretchers back to the ambulances. To me, who has been present in such times of peril, the confusion and demoralization of the scene is not easily forgotten. For not only must the first aid man get these men back, but after so doing he must regain his unit and all this under cover of darkness and on totally strange roads.

Finally, however, he arrives at the trenches. It is still intensely dark and he is in a new and complicated system of trenches. Here he is met by the guides of the retiring battalion, who while speaking French very well indeed, seem to have a very imperfect knowledge of English. But every soldier knows the "Sign Language" and soon all goes well. Of course, on a preliminary reconnaissance the Battalion Surgeon has indicated his Battalion Aid Station, which will serve as headquarters for all Battalion first aid men. Each man will be assigned to a dugout in the different parts of the trench system. The fact that these dugouts often contain one or two feet of water must not discourage our prospective warrior, for have not medical men for the past ages been advocating the use of water? Well, here you have it, and plenty of it at that. Some men claim they have seen rats as big as cats and "cooties" as large as lizards. I feel, however, that certain humane societies, such as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" could have filled a field of great usefulness in the trench zone. Their activities, however, would not have been confined to the poor suffering animals alone.

To proceed with the actual work of our first aid men. During an attack each man assumes a given station. His first aid pouch well stocked with bandages is on his back. Certain men who have been designated as stretcher bearers will attend to the transportation of the wounded. Often it is necessary to dig these wounded men out of the dirt and then hurriedly take them down into some dugout, for the intensity of the "barrage" makes it impossible for anyone to live outside of the dugout for the time being. First a hurried dressing must be applied. Perhaps only a tourniquet can be applied, leaving the application of the dressing until the dugout is reached. In other cases where no dugouts are accessible, one must stop hemorrhage and apply all dressings in the trenches. When you consider that our wounded man has an overcoat, belt, gas mask, canteen, pack, etc., you can appreciate how great a task it is to get at the wound. His implements must be hurriedly removed from him and his clothing cut in order to expose his wounds. Often he is wounded in several different places and all this adds to the difficulty. Having secured the wounds with dressings and arrested hemorrhage the man is next placed on a stretcher and carried to the rear.

Here again is a task of magnitude, for the trenches in places have been thoroughly destroyed and many difficulties now present themselves. Parts of the trenches which are very narrow must be traversed; other parts containing two or three feet of water must be gone through and all who have spent any time in trenches know how treacherous the "trip board" (a sort of board walk) is. Arriving at the rear, they deposit their burden, only to hurry away to repeat the

process. It must be understood that in the trenches only two men can operate a stretcher. This is obvious, owing to the narrowness of the trench. Indeed oftentimes it is necessary to climb to the "top" and carry the wounded to the rear in view of the enemy.

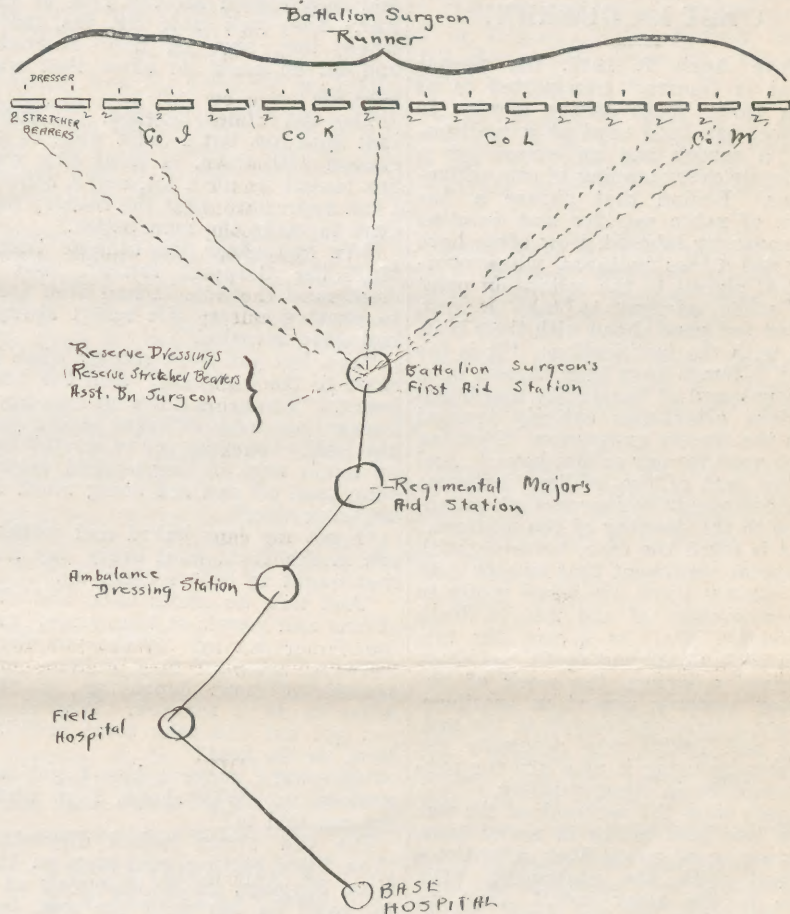
I should like to elaborate on the above, but an article of this nature permits of but a brief summary of the work as it is done.

Proceeding now with "Open Warfare," we find conditions under which we work much changed. We no longer have the deep dugouts and the long, narrow, winding system of protective earthworks. We are in the open and what is more important, we are in a "warfare of movement."

The first aid station may now be under a clump of trees, or behind a rocky cliff, or on the reverse slope of a hill, anywhere in fact, and nowhere very long in particular. Everything is moving forward constantly and the question of getting sufficient supplies to our first aid man is a question of importance.

As our men are scattered all through the Battalion, they are on hand to give each man some attention when he falls. Often, however, casualties are so large that it is physically impossible to reach every man and some must of necessity wait some time before the first aid man can minister to his needs.

The diagram below will illustrate the organization of some Medical Units on the battlefield.



It will be seen from this diagram that each platoon has two stretcher bearers and one man who does nothing but apply first aid dressings. Now one man from every company acts as a liaison between the front line and the Battalion Surgeon's first aid station. He goes to the different platoons and directs the prompt removal of the wounded by the stretcher bearers and in addition he keeps every man supplied with dressings, besides

reporting casualties among the first aid men themselves and seeing that other men take their place. At the Battalion aid station we find reserve stretcher bearers who transport the wounded from the Battalion station to the Regimental aid station, from whence they are transported by ambulances.

In all this work it is the imperative duty of the first aid man to first arrest hemorrhage and then apply a substantial first aid dressing. If he can immobilize a fracture by means of a bayonet or rifle, all the better. If he can alleviate thirst by water, if wound is not in abdomen, all well and good, but his greatest duty is to apply a dressing and see that his man is removed to a place of greater safety with all possible speed. Of course, after he can obtain no stretcher and in such cases he must improvise a stretcher with two bayonets and a shelter-half, but the watchword is "Get your man back to a point of greater safety."

As to the duties of the Battalion Surgeon, who occupies his time on the front line directing the bandaging and removal of the wounded, and his assistant who directs the activities of the first aid station, much could be written, but these must be left to a subsequent article.

Thus have we seen how our first aid man and stretcher bearer does his unselfish work. His comrades call him a "good soldier," while his Colonel says he has fulfilled the best traditions of his regiment. In clos-

ing, let me pay a tribute to our dear first aid men and stretcher bearers who lie beneath the blood-stained soil of France. They have died in their effort that another might live, and there they lie side by side with their dear comrades, the "doughboys," all of whom have made the supreme sacrifice that Liberty might live and that Right should not perish under the mailed fist of Might.

At the reviewing stand last week a gushing lady approached Lieutenant Munson and exclaimed: "O, are you Sergeant —?" Just think of it! And he had on his full regalia, including boots and spurs.

It's a large existence if you don't lose your strength, but someone weakened and we don't get our coffee and rolls anymore.

Phone, Oakmont 176

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AS YOU WERE

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Captain J. O. Brown,  
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C'EST LA GUERRE!

Since April 7, 1917, the phrase "C'est la Guerre," transported to us from three years' active service in France, has been used as a justification, a reason and an excuse for a wholesale over-stepping of conventionalities. Behind that phrase a fine spirit of noble sacrifice and devotion has modestly labored. How often have our Red Cross mothers, when over-worked almost to the collapsing point and when advised to take a rest, smiled and gone ahead with their knitting with the justification: "It is the war." Homes have been thrown open with unheard of hospitality and introductions oftentimes entirely ignored with the sincere expression: "Nothing is too good for our soldier boys." And on the part of the soldiers instances of a commendable increase of gallantry with the donning of the uniform.

As is often the case, however, with a popular sentiment that sweeps over the country there are those ready to take advantage of and ride to death a laudable idea. In a case like this when such nobility of spirit has characterized a slogan, the work of impostors amounts almost to sacrilege. We see a striking example in the peddlers and fakirs who desecrate the uniform by using it as a pry for public sympathy in street vending.

Again since the outbreak of the war there has been laxity in moral tone, a loosening of moral fiber, oftentimes excused with the statement, "Oh, we're in the army now." Just as, under the influence of excitement or a stimulant, one's actions are often such as would be condemned by a cooler judgment,—so during the strain of war many of our escapades cause a blush as we look back upon them. Many a man who, by his behavior, denies the fact that he is married, has given a bad color to the uniform which should represent the highest standard of honor.

As we are awaiting the day when a victorious peace will be signed, we cannot but feel in regard to such individual soldier, "What profiteth it a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" With all the war decorations—service stripes, wound stripes, croix de guerre, and honorable discharge—has the game been a winning one if our self-respect had been lost? Would you not exchange a flaunting hero worship for the sincere esteem of those who stand for everything most worth-while in life?

If, now that the war is ended, we are to hold onto the phrase "C'est la guerre," let it be a modest justification for action noticeable for its superb gallantry.

SOME FIGHTING FAMILIES

"The Smiths will win the war" never appeared on a poster during the conflict. Food, airplanes, propaganda and other agencies all were offered at some time as the balance of power, but the claims of the Smith family were overlooked. They were ready for the fight, however, 51,000 strong. An army by themselves were the Smiths who joined the colors. They outdistanced all competitors for the first honors, for the Johnson family only sent 29,000 members to the conflict. The Jones boys numbered a mere 22,100, running even with their rivals, the Greens.

America's other prolific family, the Browns, sent 9,000 men to fight for Uncle Sam. The American melting pot also turned out 4,500 Cohens to help chase the Hun back of the Hindenburg line.

In addition to these armies, there were enough bearers of military names to frighten an enemy that had studied American history. No less than 74 George Washingtons were in the ranks; two Ulysses S. Grants and five more without the middle initial, and 79 Robert E. Lees.—Leslie's Weekly.

THE OLD TIMER  
AND HIS BUDDIES

The Old Timer and his two particular chums, the Corporal from the Ohio farm and the Sergeant with a crippled right arm, had just come from the mess hall and were sitting on the beautiful porch at Ward 9-B, the place made so cheery by the Emergency Aid Society.

"This here is fine business, isn't it?" said the Old Timer, as he glanced at the beautiful surroundings. "I never saw anything like this in the old days and I bet you don't see it in many hospitals anywhere. I wish I had a house like this."

The Sergeant replied: "I thought you were going to say that there must be something wrong with it because it's different from what you used to have in your old peace-time Army."

"That's Bull," interposed the Corporal. "The Old Timer ain't that kind. But there always are guys that think they know it all just because they had more service. Do you remember that story that old civil war soldier told us about the time they got into a skirmish when they was kids and the Mexican war veteran they had in their outfit? And how he left his ramrod in his musket when he got excited and shot it off at the first shot? He was one of those guys that was telling the civil war kids how they did it in the Mexican war, but he lost all standing right there, and was kidded all the rest of the war. They just said: 'Oh, yes, that's where they shot off their ramrods, and all he could do after that was shut up.'"

The Old Timer laughed. "I know that kind too, but I don't want to be classed with them. I think this war has taught us all a lot, and I believe I can appreciate what the country has done to make the men better."

"We had some fine athletic training," the Corporal replied, "but I didn't need it much. I had been used to plowing all my life and I always had good muscles."

"Yes, but you were clumsy when it came to the exercises," said the Sergeant. "You are a different man now. I mean you were different before you got hurt. I suppose you're all stiffened up again now, sitting around eating your head off and not doing much of anything else."

"I get my legs baked and worked out at the P. T. joint every day and that ought to limber them up."

"And then he comes back, and sits around and growls at the nurses," the Old Timer put in. "What you need is to do some of this working out yourself without depending on the Aides to do it for you. Why don't you get out and take some exercise down on the field?"

"The ward surgeon hasn't got me marked up. Why should I go when I'm not told to?"

The Old Timer looked disgusted. "You been putting one over on the Ward Surgeon. If he knew you as I do, you'd be out with the rest, but that ain't the point. Have you asked him to let you go out for exercise? You ought to be so crazy to get out and play that you'd forget yourself."

"How do you make that out?" asked the Corporal. "Ain't I a patient?"

"Sure, you're a patient, but that don't prevent you helping to make yourself fit, does it. You're forgetting right now what the Army taught you in camp. You think because you're in a hospital that you have to be waited on just as if you was one of those poor fellows that's tied on a frame. You ought to be using your brain instead of hanging around like a hobo."

"That's right," said the Sergeant. "I'm not much better, but I do go out and get into the games down there. I think Lieutenant Boone is doing great work with the athletic field he's making. I'm going to help him more, because he seems to have his hands full."

"But why didn't you think of that before," continued the Old Timer. "If this war has taught you anything, it has been that you ought to become a teacher yourself when you get back to the people at home that didn't get in the Army. They all need teaching in how to work, how to play, how to vote, and how to make the home a better place to live in. You fellows got more brains than I have and ought to see that."

"I got more brains than a flea, but a flea can jump further," said the Corporal.

"It ain't how much brains you got, but how much you use," replied the Old Timer.

"Is that why a flea can jump so far?"

"No, you darn fool, but you might study the flea just the same. He don't tarry long when he makes up his mind to go some place and he generally knows what he ought to do. He ain't any spoon-fed animal. He goes out for what he gets."

"Ha, ha," laughed the Sergeant. "If the flea takes a notion to flit, you can't tell where it will lit."

"Do I gather you to mean that we ought to be more active?"

"You sure can," replied the Old Timer, "and this country is going to be much disappointed if you fellows don't take things up and start 'em going the way they ought to go. Did you read what General Wood says

INDOOR SPORTS IN THE ARMY No. 4. Reveille.



about paying school teachers more; and better police systems, etc.? Don't you read the papers?"

"And the place to start is right here, isn't it?" asked the Sergeant.

"Sure it is. Come on, you weak-spined Corporal, and let's go down and find that Athletic Director."

"All right, I'll get permission," the Corporal answered.

"So long, Old Timer."

"So long, fellows."

Hypodermics

1st Minstrel—"Who's this here Lt. Mitchell?"

2nd Minstrel—"Oh, he's the Officer of the Cooks."

FISH-O-GRAMS

Fish For Dinner

Our Friday Special

Friday dinner without ancient fish would be like a Sunday supper without potato salad and bologna.

INQUIRIES

Sergeant Melnick—"Which of the discoverers operating during Queen Elizabeth's time was responsible for our inexhaustible supply of Hell-a-butt?"

Sergeant Hayes—"Cole, are there any kind of fish other than ancient fish?"

Sergeant Rosso—"Why not have Sergeant Smith's sanitary detail clean up on the fish?"

Sergeant Vincent—"It wouldn't take a mind reader to know we had fish for dinner Friday. I could smell it amid the perfumes and face lotions of the barber shop."

Sergeant Parvin reports that the dispensary business always picks up after Friday's fish dinner.

Comments

Sergeant Sauer—"Gee whiz! They didn't catch the fish; it gave itself up."

Sergeant Sapp remarked that if he expressed his opinion of the fish in words, he would be liable to court martial.

Lieutenant Boone—"The fish bones would make good toothpicks if it wasn't for the smell and taste of them."

Corporal Cutler—"Well, I had some of that fish, but a corporal, first class, can eat anything."

The Mess Officer's Thoughts—!!x—!!O 7zs.

Note—The reporter who furnished us with the above authentic remarks expressed the hope that none of them would prove offensive to anybody concerned. Our Editor replied that such would not be the case, but he could not say the same for the fish, by any means.

THE STRETCHER BEARER

By Eliot Kays Stone

I see him yet, plodding the Flanders mud—  
A field of carnage, a field of blood—  
Where the Maxims whine and the Big Guns roar  
In man's modern improvement on hell called war.

Not much o' a hero to look at, I guess,  
Muddy and bloody and weaponless,  
But where shots fly thickest he doggedly goes  
Exposed to the fire of both friends and foes;

For he gleams the fields where the windrows lie  
By Death, the Reaper, piled high,  
And he plucks from the outstretched hand of Death  
Some stricken mortal who still holds breath.

Sing ye of heroes whose brave deeds shine  
On many a crimson battle line,  
But for me the bearer of stretcher cot,  
Who is daily a hero and knows it not.

PROPAGANDA

Now that the need for secrecy has passed, it is possible to tell something of the little known branch of the American army, and a branch that has attained world-wide fame—The Propaganda Section. Almost under the same basis of the slogan, "it pays to advertise," the propaganda section worked, and undoubtedly saved many lives brought in many prisoners and weakened the German moral, thereby shortening the war. Their weapons of defense were only brains, ink and paper, and the assistance of the aviators.

At the entrance of America in the great war, propaganda was one of the first things decided upon, and to be based on three vitally important factors that the German soldiers would concentrate on. They were, the lack of food in Germany; the number of American troops that were being shipped to enter the field of battle, and arguments in the speeches of President Wilson.

The field section consisted of motor trucks and a balloon section, in command of Lieut. George Ifft, Jr., of Pocatello, Idaho. Lieut. Ifft had lived in Germany for some time, spoke German fluently and understood the Teutonic mind.

The officers of the German army circulated stories among their troops that the Americans killed all the prisoners they captured, and instilled into the men to stick to their posts until the last breath. Several hundred thousands of the general order issued by General Pershing, relative to the handling of prisoners were printed in German, given to American aviators, who threw them over the German front lines and back areas. And the propaganda had almost immediate effect. Machine gun crews surrendered, and almost immediately, showed their captors copies of the order that they had picked up.

The next objective for the propagandists was the food shortage in Germany. To begin with, they published numerous facts of the food the German soldiers were eating and that of the Americans. Then they told of the food the German prisoners were being supplied with, and the various articles of food were enumerated, with emphasis on white bread, real coffee, tobacco and butter, and other food-stuffs unknown to the ration of the German army. This proved to be the strongest argument—for the German stomach yielded much quicker than the German mind. It actually occurred on one sector of the American lines, where deserters came across with copies of the ration list in their hands.

The number of American soldiers transported across the Atlantic, was compiled each month and distributed in the same manner. After showing figures for several months, a list of questions that would cause the German soldier to think was sent across. They were designed to start the German soldier pondering of what this flood of American soldiers meant to him.

Hundreds of thousands of copies of President Wilson's speeches, and notes to Germany were sent over almost daily. American airmen were dropping copies over the lines after the collapse of Bulgaria, Austria and Turkey, and redoubled its appeals to the Germans.

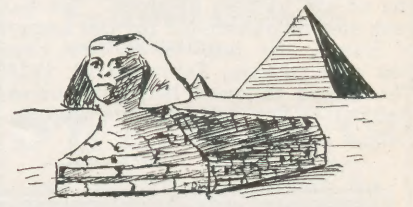
After the St. Mihiel salient had been wiped out, he entire front was showered with leaflets showing a map, "before and after," with a statement of how Germany had held the ground for four years, and how it had been taken by the Americans in twenty-seven hours. The same method was adopted during the Argonne offensive, with wonderful results.—"The Stimulant."

SUBSCRIBE TO "AS YOU WERE"

Reveille Column



Wakes 'Em Up!



Just from Timbuctoo.

It's a strange day in the army when you do not get a calling.

Hanging is too good for some people; they ought to be spanked and sent to bed.

If you wish to make yourself unpopular, just try butting into other people's business.

Some great author said, "Nothing is depleted as quickly as ideas." In our humbleness we agree.

More tragedies of life can be found in reading guard house letters for six months than any great writer could think up in a lifetime.

"What are you putting up, sergeant, a punching bag?"

"Naw, I'm putting a tortoise shell clothes line through the lobe of Cleopatra's left ear."

Maybe the Dental Department has a hard time extracting some teeth; but, believe me, they have nothing on the army newspaper staff when it comes to extracting articles from some departments.

Is it not great getting things accomplished in the army? Orders, counter-orders, memorandums, notes, conflabs, poe-wows, conferences and then the whole thing finally simmers down to your doing it yourself. Well, it's valuable training, for you know that to get anything done in this life it is best to do it yourself, and you have to do that if you expect to get it done anyway.

Here's to the nurses,  
Who brought us back to health.  
Here's to the purses,  
That gave us their wealth.

May they ever flourish,  
Each one and all;  
For us they have nourished  
Through a good long haul.

Strange as it may seem, James was very anxious to get out of the army and go home. After he arrived at his destination he was horrified to find that he, a sorer of himself from the Hun fury, was expected to go to work. Then it was impossible to keep him at home. He seemed to have formed a desire for something more congenial and would perch himself on an empty cracker box and exchange adventurous stories with his cronies, who had also seen service. Are you going to be in a class with James?

A recruit sometimes wonders what they are talking about when he hears about "coffee coolers," "gold bricks," "dog robbers," "tops," "fogies," "a hitch," "the C. O.," "guard house lawyers," "sour dough," "shavetail"; but he never seems to have any mystification about "sick call," "fatigue" or "K. P."

GLAD YOU LIKE US—The paper has come regularly and we've all enjoyed it. It is very bright and we've cut out occasional bits of wit for our scrap book.

—Newton Centre, Mass.



“THE PORT OF MISSING MEN”

Say, Buddy, suppose you had been lost on the battlefield and had been reported missing. Then suppose that, as a result, your family had not heard from you or of you for, say, seven months. And, suppose that you were seriously ill in some hospital far from your home, where no one knew you. Wouldn't you be in an awful fix?

Suppose you had lost your ability to talk, as some soldiers unfortunately have and could tell nothing of yourself. Wouldn't you be rather out of luck?

How would your mother feel, not having heard from you? No, you could not even begin to express her anguish and agony over her missing son.

Now, there are many, many mothers today, with aching hearts, patiently waiting and pining away for news of their lost sons, whose names appear in these columns. Perhaps you know them. You might have met them somewhere. Do you realize what a comfort any bit of information would be to a mother who had not heard from or of her son for many months? You can easily realize that. You have a mother. You know her feelings. Then think of your lost buddy's mother. Scan these columns and, if you have any information, communicate it at once to the party making the inquiry. You will have the everlasting gratitude of a mother or some other loved one.

Palome, Arthur O., Co. I, 7th Inf., 3rd Div. Received government notice in January stating he was killed in action July 15, 1918. War Department letter subsequently received states no record of burial made. Heard from last in June, 1918. Inquiry made by sister, Miss Louise Palome, Glassmere, Pa.

O'Connor, John Henry, Corp., 3rd Bat. F, A. R. R. Serial No. 3360117. Not heard from since the armistice was signed. He was then in a Red Cross hospital. Inquiry from sister, Mary K. O'Connor, 4822 Monongahela St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nickerson, Edwin F., Pvt., Co. L, 102d Inf., 26th Div., U. S. A., reported killed in action in France, July 20, 1918. Inquiry from Mrs. Alice M. Jones, Waquoit, Mass., Cape Cod. (For mother of soldier.)

Kirk, J. L., Pvt., Co. G, 29th Engineers, A. E. F., Serial No. 3173860, last heard from Nov. 22, 1918, from Sangres, Frances. Inquiry from father, J. B. Kirk, Capt. M. R. C., Ocala, Fla.

Hamilton, Joseph E., Pvt., Co. F, 114th Inf., A. E. F. Reported wounded twice, last heard of Oct. 16. Henry Hamilton, Hector, Ark.

Walsh, William G., 101st Field Artillery Band, last heard from February, 1918. Inquiry by mother, Mrs. P. J. Kelley, 85 Newton St., Somerville, Mass.

Waddell, (or Naddell), Ed., Sgt., Co. K, 344th Inf.; not heard from since leaving 404 North Barracks, Camp Grant, Ill., April, 1918. Address information to Carolyn E. Day, 15426 Myrtle Ave., Harvey, Ill.

Blum, Herbert C., 2nd Lieut., Co. I, 26th Inf., reported killed in action officially, and "died of wounds" by Red Cross. Inquiry from Mrs. Robert G. Blum, 4436 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Kramer, John I., Bat. B, 313th Inf., A. E. F. Reported wounded on Oct. 5, reported died on Oct. 7, 1918; only received flesh wound in hip, according to reports. No further information received. Inquiry from Pearl Flugle, National, Md.

Loran, William E., Pvt., Serial No. 105771, Co. C, 2d Brigade, Machine Gun Bat. Officially reported missing in action on July 21, 1918. Inquiry from Miss Margaret Moran, 412 Avenue D, Sterling, Ill.

Barnett, Maurice E., Jr., First Lieut., 79th Co., 6th Regt. Marines. Severely wounded Nov. 1 in the Argonne Forest. Last heard from Feb. 5 at the 5th Army Corps Hospital at Cheppy, France. Inquiry from Mrs. M. E. Barnett, Box 67, Neenah, Wis.

Dickinson, Dan M., Pvt., Co. C, 110th Inf., officially reported missing in action at Chateau Thierry July 15, 1918. Last letter received August 5, 1918. Inquiry from Lieut. C. A. Dickinson, 113 Wisconsin Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

Connolly, James V., Serial No. 2-094441, Co. M, 353rd Inf., 89th Div., wounded Nov. 1, 1918, in Argonne, Meuse sector. Reported March 14, 1919, as wounded, degree undetermined. Has not returned to duty and was last heard from Oct. 27, 1918. Inquiry from Mrs. James Connolly, 224 N. Waller Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Manning, John W., Co. F, 315th Inf. Reported dead Oct. 31, 1918. Friend wrote home in December that he

Louers, Asa V., Co. F, 26th Inf., A. E. F., missing since July 19, 1918. Inquiry by mother, Mrs. William Louers, Route 3, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Shangrow, Benjamin M., Pvt., Co. E, 155th Inf., 39th Div., A. E. F., last heard from Sept. 5. Inquiry by mother, Mrs. Sarah Shangrow, Halls, Buchanan County, Mo.

La Jeunesse, Eugene Arthur, Pvt., Co. M, 23rd Inf. (Syracuse Brigade), lost in action June 6, 1918. Inquiry to Mrs. J. La Jeunesse, 37 Trotting Park Rd., R. F. D. No. 3, Lowell, Mass.

Sommers, Frederick O. Last heard from at Camp Taylor in October. Foster mother, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Brixton, 726 East Sixth St., Cincinnati, Ohio (inquiry).

Philopy, Joe B., Pvt., Co. H, 58th Inf., 4th Div. Reported missing Aug. 6, 1918. Serial No. 1420348. Red Cross reports wounded Sept. 12, 1918. Inquiry by mother, Mrs. J. W. Philopy, Walker, Mo.

Sherman, Raymond C., Co. F, 104th Inf. Reported missing July 14. Inquiry by mother, Mrs. Lotta Sherman, Lanesboro, Mass.

Hamler, John H., Pvt., Co. H, 126th Inf., A. P. O. 734. Inquiry by brother, Elmer M. Hamler, New Bethlehem, Pa., R. F. D. No. 3, Box 49.

Barton, Leslie, Battery C, 18th Field Artillery, A. E. F. No word received. Inquiry by mother, Mrs. Sarah Cogswell, Box 7, Leona, Kan.

Hotchkiss, Clarence, Pvt., Co. A, 9th Inf., A. E. F. Reported wounded near Soissons, July 18, 1918. Inquiry

by mother, Mrs. Frank Hotchkiss, West Oneonta, N. Y.

McClaran, Carey R., Corp., Co. I, 139th Inf. Reported missing Sept. 28, 1918. Inquiry by mother, Mrs. E. P. McClaran, Culver, Kan.

Berger, Alex T., Pvt., Co. 78, 6th Marines. Reported wounded July 19, 1918. Inquiry by uncle, Alex. Berger, Maryton, Va.

Robertson, James, 105 Ammunition Train, A. E. F. Last heard from September, 1918. Inquiry by father, Samuel E. Robertson, Rembert, S. C.

Lynch, Fred, Serial No. 2170227, Co. K, 366th Inf. Last heard from Oct. 15. Inquiry by wife, Pearl Lynch, Birmingham Terminal Restaurant, Birmingham, Ala.

103d Machine Gun Battalion. Last heard from last October. Inquiry by Miss Katherine Proffitt, 30 Harkness St., Providence, R. I.

Wendt, Geo. C., Pvt., Co. C, 110th Engineers, 35th Div. Reported severely wounded Oct. 2, 1918. Last heard from Sept. 29, 1918. Inquiry by brother, Fred W. Wendt, 1038 Barnett, Kansas City, Kan.

Powell, James R., Sergt., serial No. 718975. Sept. Repl. Draft C. A. C., Ft. Screver. Reported on Nov. 19, "died in the sinking of the Otranto, Oct. 6, 1918." Inquiry by mother, Mrs. Lena M. Powell, 27 W. Monroe St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Hilton, R. L., Sergt., Co. E, 1st Pennsylvania Inf. Last heard from Oct. 12, 1918. Inquiry by father, C. C. Hilton, Ft. McCoy, Fla.

McNichol, James Clark, Pvt., 105th Field Artillery, Battery B. Inquiry by sister, Mary Evelyn McNichol, 289 Baltic St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Meyers, Joseph C., Pvt., Co. C, 16th Inf., 1st Div., A. P. O. 729. Last heard from Sept. 9. Inquiry by mother, Mrs. A. Meyers, Box 189, Kentwood, La.

DeFries, R. E., Corp., First Bat., 137th Inf., 35th Div. Missing in action since Sept. 28, 1918. Address

information to Mrs. Mariah DeFries, Muncie, Kan.

Hahn, Fenton, Pvt., Co. C, 137th Inf., 35th Div., Serial No. 1447881. Last heard from in letter under date of Sept. 24, 1918. Address information to Mrs. Fenton Hahn, Burlington, Kan.

Johnson, Earl David, Pvt., Co. B, 137th U. S. Inf., A. E. F. Reported missing in action Sept. 29. Inquiry from Mrs. Sarah Johnson, Soldier, Kan.

Gilbert, George V., Pvt., Co. C, 154th Inf., 39th Div. Reported missing in action. Inquiry from Mr. Lee V. Gilbert, Route 3, Box 63, Newport, Ark.

Parks, William, Pvt., Co. G. Last heard of July 4, 1918. Inquiry from Mrs. Mattie Parks, O'Kean, Ark.

Holt, Frank C., Pvt., C. O. Battery C, 19th Field Artillery. Last heard of in August, 1918. Inquiry from Mrs. Anna Holt, River St., Warren, Mass.

Alger, Russell M., Pvt., Co. K, 60th U. S. Inf., A. E. F. Reported wounded Oct. 12. Inquiry from Mr. Ashley Alger, R. F. D. No. 1, Mooers, N. Y.

Wells, Even P., Pvt., 76th Co., 6th Regt. Marines. Reported missing in action July 19. Inquiry from John A. Wells, Bonne Terre, Mo.

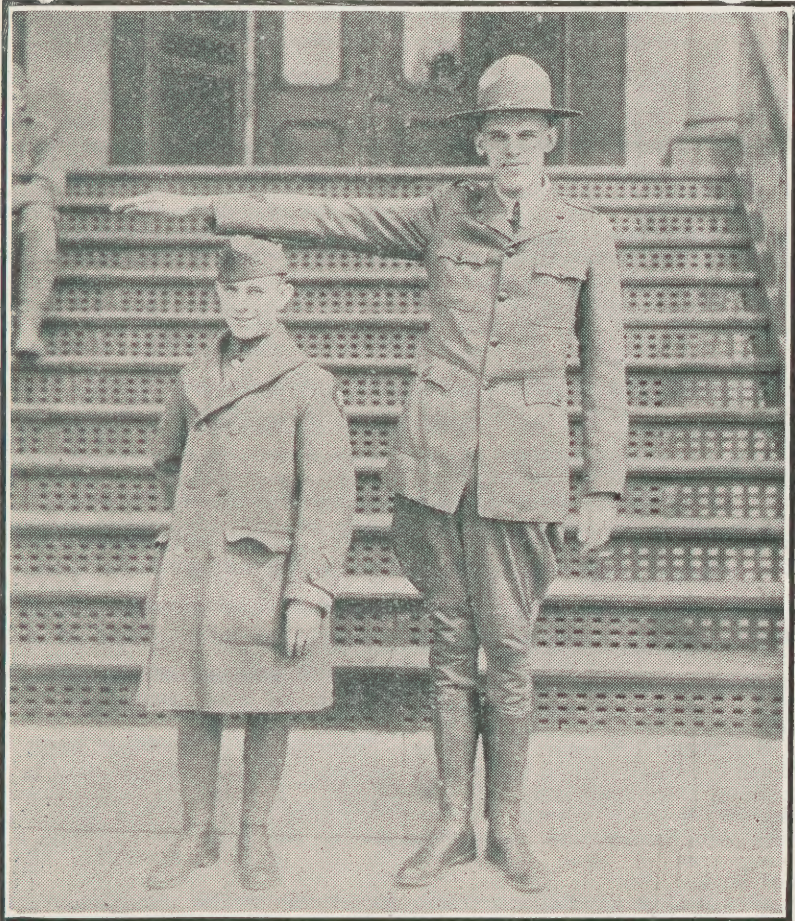
Snyder, Albert R., Pvt. Reported missing in action Oct. 4. Inquiry from Mrs. Phoebe A. Snyder, Athol, S. D.

Boyer, Clive A., Corp., Co. B, 354th Inf., 89th Div. Reported missing in action Nov. 1, 1918. Inquiry from W. D. McClellan, R. F. D. No. 8, Fulton, Mo.

Fischer, Everett L., Pvt., Co. H, 4th Inf. Last heard of Oct. 9, 1918. Inquiry from Mr. Louis Fischer, Gilman, Mo.

Smith, Joe Weber, Pvt., Ambulance Co. No. 13, 28th Inf., 1st Division. Missing in action since Oct. 1. Inquiry from Mrs. Lottie Smith, 3625 Cass Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT



Pvt. J. G. Rice

Secretary M. B. Palmer

Mutt and Jeff have nothing on some of the Parkview special attractions. When we "lamped" the "Y" secretary, Mr. Palmer, we thought he was rather tall and when we stepped on Private Price out in the hallway, we concluded he was a wee bit under-size. But when we found the 77-inch specimen by the side of the 60-inch edition we decided that after all ours is a democratic army.

Private J. G. Rice, Co. B, 72nd Eng., joined the colors in August, 1918, and trained at Camp Forrest, Ga. One month later he left for overseas duty, landing at St. Nazaire, France, on Oct. 2.

Asked what his duties over there were, Private Rice replied, "Oh, everything! Combat and all. We were a bunch of regular engineers. Pick and shovel and rifle. We dug in; we fought through, and we go there."

"What sort of a pack did you carry?"  
"Not very large. Only 118 pounds."  
"And how much do you weigh?"  
"I weighed at that time 125 pounds."

That was pretty good work for such a small engineer. Private Rice was wounded in action near the front.  
"How did you get wounded?"  
"Don't remember, but believe me, I

was glad to get away from it and forget it."

Private Rice lives at 7043 Franks-town Ave., East Liberty. In civil life he was a draftsman and attended the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Rev. M. R. Palmer resides in Castile, New York, where he is the pastor of the First Baptist Church. Upon the entrance of the United States into the world war, Mr. Palmer, wishing to serve his country as best he could, applied for appointment as chaplain in the national army. While awaiting his appointment as chaplain he offered his services to the War Council of the Y. M. C. A. and received an appointment as Religious Work Director, with orders to report at Nitro, West Virginia, Oct. 1, 1918.

Enroute to Nitro, W. Va., Mr. Palmer was taken sick with the "flu" and pneumonia and was laid up for nearly eight weeks.

Thinking himself sufficiently recovered at the end of this period he wrote for further orders from the New York office and received orders to report at the S. A. S. C. "Y" Hut at the Carnegie School of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Palmer was connected with the work there but a few days when he again succumbed to the "flu" and was taken to Magee Hospital, Pittsburgh, and from there moved to Parkview hospital the last day of November, where he again had pneumonia and later developed empyema, from which he is now recovering.

A. L. A. TO FURNISH SPECIAL BOOKS

By arrangement made with the Library War Service of the American Library Association through the Surgeon General, that Association will furnish upon request all or any of a selected list of books for the use of the educational service at Army Hospitals functioning in physical reconstruction of wounded soldiers. The books cover wood-working, carving, basketry, book-binding, business methods, architecture and mechanical drawing, pen and free-hand drawing, metal work, pottery handicraft, printing and lettering, designing, toys, leather work, color home decorations, and drafting.

A quarter saved is a Thrift Stamp earned.

INSURANCE

The opinions of the members of General Hospital No. 24 as to the keeping of the War Risk Insurance have been changing for the better. Many of the men who were considering the discontinuance of all Uncle Sam's insurance now are realizing that it will be unwise to do so.

There seems to be no question in any of the men's minds of the importance of the protection afforded by insurance. All realize that there is some one to whom they owe a degree of protection, mother or father who have saved and cared for them from birth and through school; an adopted father or mother who gave them a home; a brother or sister, wife and children. Many are looking forward to what may be, wife, children, a home.

Then the protection to oneself. So few seemed to grasp the fact that the government policy protects against the various forms of permanent disability due to accident or disease, or old age. It is a comfort to realize that should one reach an old age, with a possibility of feebleness and sickness which disables, they will have a monthly income.

The question resolves itself into the following: When shall I convert my present term insurance into a standard policy?

How much of Uncle Sam's Insurance shall I carry?

Which form of insurance shall I take out?

A brief answer to these questions in order follows:

Hold on to your present insurance until such a time as you are established in civil life and convert at that time. The fact to be grasped at this time is to hold on to all of your insurance. Do not drop any. Convert into the better or standard form, as fast as you are sure of your income. Term insurance once dropped (except for reinstatement within six months after discharge) can not be increased or again taken up. You can always reduce but not increase. If you can not convert all at once, convert on a partial plan in multiples of \$500.

In determining the kind of insurance the following points must be considered:

Do I want the maximum protection for the least money? If so the proper policy seems to be the ordinary or

thirty payment life. The twenty payment life completes your payments in twenty years, but the premiums are somewhat larger.

Do I want protection plus definite payment after a certain term of years? If so the 20, 30 year endowment or the endowment at 62 years is the proper form. This form has large premiums but carry corresponding privileges.

BE SURE AND HOLD ON TO UNCLE SAM'S INSURANCE.

Lieutenant Mielke and Sergeant Kauffman will be pleased to answer any inquiry relative to this insurance.

THE MAN WHO QUILTS

He starts with a rush, and a solemn vow,  
As good as the next; but he lacks the sand  
That would make him stick, with a courage stout,  
To whatever he tackles and fight it out.

He starts with a rush and a solemn vow,  
That he'll soon be showing the others how;  
Then something new strikes his roving eye,  
And his task is left for the bye-and-bye.

It's up to each man what becomes of him;  
He must find in himself the grit and vim  
That brings success; he can get the skill  
If he brings to the task a steadfast will.

No man is beaten till he gives in;  
Hard luck can't stand for a cheerful grin;  
The man who fails needs a better excuse  
Than the quitters whining, "What's the use?"

For the man who quits, lets his chances slip  
Just because he's too lazy to keep his grip.  
The man who sticks goes ahead with a shout,  
Which the man who quits joins the "down and out."

SUBSCRIBE TO "ASYOUWERE"



## FEDERAL BOARD IS REPRESENTED AT PARKVIEW

### JOBS BEING SOUGHT FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

#### Many Availing Selves of This Opportunity

Not very many at Parkview and the outside public also, are as yet cognizant of the fact, that the Federal Board for Vocational Education has a representative at this post. The agent of the Board here is Mr. C. F. Malmberg, whose official title is Vocational Advisor of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.



Mr. Malmberg is well fitted for the position he is now holding, not only from a military point of view, but also from a civilian, professional aspect. After receiving his A. B. degree in 1903, Mr. Malmberg pursued graduate work at Columbia, Yale and State University of Iowa, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1914. He was at one time head of the Department of Education of Thiel College. He entered the service on February 5, 1918, and was commissioned a First Lieutenant. Upon his discharge from the Army, he entered the service of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

It is Mr. Malmberg's aim to interview every man about to be discharged prior to separation from the service, to talk over with him all the problems of employment and a livelihood that may confront the discharged soldier, and to give him the advice best needed, and employment if necessary and possible.

"The necessity of this work can not be overestimated," said Mr. Malmberg to an "Asyouwere" reporter. "The people of the country are just awakening to the seriousness of the problem. We are trying our best to get the employer to understand this and to get the job for discharged soldiers. It is a national problem that demands immediate solution."

"Hon. James P. Munroe, of Washington, D. C., recently spoke on Vocational Rehabilitation and styled his address 'A Victory Debt.' This is, in part, what he said:

"If the dead soldiers were to walk up Broadway, it would take three and one-half months for it to pass and also the same time for the procession of the wounded to pass in solemn procession."

It is estimated that there have been about 85,000 Americans disabled in this war, and the work of the Board is to assist and train these men to better fit them for life and future livelihood.

One of the best things Congress did was to provide for disabled men better than provided for by any other nation. This was done both by the War Risk Insurance Act and by the establishing of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. This board has to do with the training of all men disabled to the extent of ten or more per cent and to provide real vocational training and pay him while taking this training.

Already 50,000 of these men have been seen by the Board representatives and in addition 18,000 men who are still in France.

There are 21 centers in the States where offices have been established with men there to survey the disabled man. One of these offices is located at 491 Union Arcade Building, Pittsburgh.

The training is being done in the already established colleges, technical schools, and trade schools, and all other schools and training institutions.

Already the Pittsburgh office has come in contact with about 1,000 men in the western part of Pennsylvania and 315 cases have been handled this month.

The two particular things you employers are most capable of doing are to employ these men in a particular job so he can progress and make good to the best advantage. The experiences of the men in the war has made of them new men, better men, and men worth while.

Then help train the men on the job."

This is a great work, not new in history, which, if neglected, would produce the well known historical results—unemployment, panics, national discontent. That is what the Federal Board is trying to avoid.

Parkview is doing its bit. Every man prior to his separation from the service goes through Mr. Malmberg's office, and, if help is needed, the best is done.

## RECONSTRUCTION AMONG WOUNDED GAINING HEADWAY

Of the nearly 75,000 patients in hospitals devoted to reconstruction work, 25,000 were enrolled as students in the various courses offered, during the month of March, according to a report of the Division of Physical Reconstruction of the Office of the Surgeon General. The work was carried on at 25 general hospitals and 19 base hospitals.

Work in the wards for March shows an increase over that of the preceding month, 13,795 soldiers being engaged in hand crafts and 3,194 in academic studies.

Typewriting was the more favorite study taken up by the soldiers, 444 being enrolled in these classes. Arithmetic had 352 students, English 336, reading 322, spelling 223, penmanship 208, shorthand 190, drawing 186, with students in other business courses in lesser numbers. There were also students in foreign languages, 51 in Spanish, 43 in French, 6 in Italian, and 1 in Latin.

Enrollments in shop and school subjects numbered about 26,000.

During the four months period from December to March 75,000 patients were enrolled in educational work and 140,000 in ward, shop and school work or a total of 55 per cent of the 272,000 patients reached by the educational service.

Orthopedic cases had the largest number of representatives in the educational courses, a total of 5,016 followed by tubercular patients, 3,139; soldiers suffering from disease or wounds, 1,689, and amputation cases, 1,125. Of convalescent patients 1,610 were enrolled.

### YOUR PRESENT CHANCE

Say, Buddy, do you want to get onto a good trade and to be paid while learning? Then re-enlist or enlist if you have not already been there in the branch of service which has the workings of the profession in which you are interested. There is the Motor Transport Corps, if you wish to learn automobile and truck engineering. There is the aviation if you are mechanically inclined and want to prepare yourself for the big line of business that is coming up in the future in aviation. There is the Signal Corps and you can learn telegraphy, telephony and much more that will be of value to you in your chosen profession if it is along that line. The engineers, the tanks offer an opportunity for those who are mechanically inclined. The ordnance department holds forth an opportunity for men who wish to become skilled in sheet metal work, general metal work, gunnery and testing. There will always be plenty of chances for advancement to him that proves worthy in every branch of the service. Remember you will be insured, have free medical attention, your clothing, plenty of food and good quarters. You have your choice of a life in the open or indoor. If you are interested in any special line of the service, talk it over with the recruiting officer at Parkview, for he has special information about all of the advantages of every branch of the service.

### SHOCKING IGNORANCE

"Father, who was Shylock?" "Goodness, boy! You attend the finest school in the district, and don't know who Shylock was!" cried his father, with a look of surprise and horror. "Go and read your Bible, sir!"

### TO BOOST VOCATIONAL WORK

#### Moving Pictures Showing Re-education of Disabled Soldiers, Sailors and Marines

Washington—Within sixty days a series of motion pictures will be ready for distribution throughout the country illustrating the vocational training and re-education of disabled soldiers, sailors and marines. The pictures will portray the work that is being carried on by the Federal Board for Vocational Education and are a contribution to the work of the Federal Board by the Elks War Relief Commission. Producers, directors and artists well known in the moving picture world are collaborating on the series of pictures, which are intended to furnish a full evening's entertainment of the highest order for motion picture theaters. The sale of tickets for the entertainment will be promoted by the local Elks' lodges with a view to arousing public interest in the re-education of disabled war heroes, in which the Elks are co-operating with the United States Government.

## SPORTS

### BASEBALL

The major leagues are not the only ones with a kick against the weather. "Old Jupe" is no respecter of persons and shows no partiality. He rains on the just and unjust and therefore no game was played last Saturday. However, weather permitting, the same team, Carnegie Steel, will cross bats with the Post team, Saturday, May 17, at 3 p. m. Coach Fogerty is working the boys and expects to start the game with a good lineup. The infield is working smoothly. Big Lee on the initial sack, Moser at second, Trainer at short and Young on third, makes a fast quartette. Boggs in left, Shannon covering center and right still uncertain, leaves the rest comparatively easy for the coach. It is now up to the members of the Post to stick around and root for our boys. The game will start at 3 p. m., with Colonel Kremers throwing the first ball. The Post team will play Sunday afternoon on the home grounds, having as opponents the fact team, Blaw, Knox, of the Industrial League. The game will start at 2:30 p. m., and a good game is looked for.

### NOTES

Randall came out for practice this week and showed lots of stuff. This boy has a fast ball and with more practice will gain control. Alternating with "Bill" Holcomb we ought to be well taken care of in the box.

Ackerman is another man who, with proper coaching and practice, will be a handy man to have around.

Shannon is a fast fielder and sure on flies. He is a trifle weak with the stick, but with plenty of work will come through.

Because certain men are playing ball does not mean that they have cinched their positions. There is a chance for every one who knows how to play ball, for Coach Fogerty will play no favorites. He is out for the best team that can represent the Post and it is up to the men to get out.

A five inning game was played on Tuesday evening between teams captained by Big Lee and Coach Fogerty. Ackerman and Miller was the battery for Captain Lee's team, while Randall and Blaine acted in like capacity for Coach Fogerty's aspirants. When the fifth inning was ended the score was 2-2.

The manager of the baseball team had occasion to correspond with the management of the Pittsburgh National League team. Following is the reply in part. "However, you letter has just reminded me of something that the hurry of getting the season opened caused to slip my mind for the time, and that is, that we shall be glad to have the boys from Parkview, who are well enough, come out to Forbes Field to our games at any time. I am writing the commanding officer, Col. E. D. Kremers, accordingly today, to this effect, and we shall be very glad to have the boys with us during the time they are strong enough to be about."

With best regards, I beg to remain,  
BARNEY DREYFUSS,  
Pres. Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club.

That this kind offer will be very much appreciated by Uncle Sam's representatives goes without saying, and it is a safe bet that the boys will pull strong for Hugo Bezdek and his Corsairs. Success to them.

### INDOOR BASEBALL

Two teams in command of "Jimmie" Krause and "Al" Hartman battled 21 innings for supremacy last Thursday night at the "Y" Hut. When the smoke of battle had cleared and the wounded cared for, the score stood 69-50. "Jimmie" says his team won.

### VOLLEY BALL

When bad weather prevails, volley ball is played inside. Much excitement is caused when the officers battle. Captain Stayton's team opposed Colonel Kremer's team and there was plenty of action, which kept the spectators on edge. Which side won? Ask Captain Stayton.

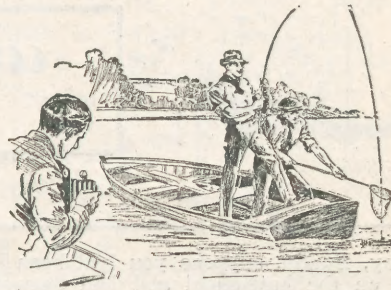
## THE UNIVERSITY IN KHAKI

The world has walked the via dolorosa. From that difficult yet wonderfully glorious journey have come many lessons—many blessings. Not the least among these, insofar as Americans are concerned, is the introduction of Americans to America's most distinguished institution—the United States Army.

In pre-war times Americans, intent upon their immediate tasks—their immediate problems—and knowing opportunity only as it existed in their immediate surroundings, appreciated but vaguely the purposes of and the opportunities offered by this great and many-sided organization.

The great war and its immediate aftermath has literally forced upon our people a truer understanding, and today there is scarcely an American of understanding age who is not fa-

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of flowers and magazines

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miliar with at least one phase of the Nation's most representative body.

Situated on one of the beauty spots of our National Capital and serving as a veritable human magnet, is the Walter Reed Army Hospital, giving to nearly 2,000 men the services of the most skilled of physicians and surgeons. The Walter Reed Hospital is but one of 57 General Hospitals operated by our Army, each of which is located among the most pleasant natural surroundings; each of which is employing the most able specialists; each of which is caring for quotas of Army men varying in numbers from 800 to more than 2,000. Let all these together constitute but a single phase of the work and purpose of our Army.

The war intensified and drew attention to their great work.

But the Army is not always at war. It is not an instrument for bringing about war. Rather, it is one for preventing war, for a nation strongly armed is in much less danger of being assaulted or having acts of aggression perpetrated against it than one not so well prepared. Nor is it the policy of the Army to mark time in days of peace. In the past, during such periods, the Army engaged in work of inestimable importance—the building of the Panama Canal, one of the milestones in human progress; the rehabilitation of San Francisco after the earthquake and fire; the pacification of the Republic of Cuba. And the American Army of today is preparing for, and will be called upon to accomplish, still greater peace-time achievements.

Among the most important of its future work—a phase already in operation—is the program for the education and training of the individual soldier.

The Army of today has become a veritable "University in Khaki," where expert instruction in almost numberless skilled trades and professions is offered the young men of the country.

An idea of the scope of its educational plan is suggested in the fact that the Motor Transport Corps has established schools for the training of chauffeurs, auto-repair men and auto-mechanics; that the schools operated by the Air Service are thoroughly training men in more than forty skilled trades; that the Enlisted Specialists' School of the Coast Artillery Corps is instructing men in all branches of electrical engineering—telephones, cables, dynamos, motors, etc.; that the Army School for Cooks and Bakers is teaching men their particular trades; that the Infantry, the Cavalry, the Field Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, the Signal Corps, the Ordnance Corps, and the Quartermaster Corps all offer courses in highly specialized occupations. In fact there is scarcely a single line of endeavor that is not represented in the curriculum of the Army's educational program.

And by offering such education and such training the Army accomplishes two great ends. It develops Army men collectively into a gigantic and efficient organization capable of handling the important peace problems

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with which it will be intrusted, and it prepares the individual man for greater individual usefulness and greater individual reward, whether the man remains in the service of the Army or returns to civil life.

In so doing the Army does not forget or overlook the individual. There is no tuition charged by the "University in Khaki." Instead, its policy is, "Earn While You Learn," and to those who enroll comes not only good pay but travel, recreation, clothing, comfortable quarters, wholesome food and expert medical and dental attendance.

This interest in the individual is shown in other respects. Promotions in the ranks, with accompanying higher pay, come swiftly to the ambitious; opportunity to enter West Point as cadets comes to ninety men each year, while to additional numbers comes the opportunity of gaining commissioned ratings by direct promotion from the ranks. And, after thirty years of service, the Army bestows upon the individual for the remainder of his life three-fourths of the pay of the grade held by him upon retirement, plus \$9.50 per month for clothing and rations, plus \$6.25 per month for quarters, light and heat, plus the privilege of purchasing his supplies at cost from Army supply depots.

Everyone is familiar with the phrase—"The Greatest Mother in the World." It is the very apt characterization of the American Red Cross, and no one denies that it truly typifies the great humanitarian aim of that wonderful organization. There is a vastly similar phrase now coming into use. This phrase is—"The Nation's Greatest Father." It is being employed to characterize the aim of the United States Army—THE NEW UNITED STATES ARMY—in its relation to the individual soldier, and just as truly as the aim and the Red Cross is symbolized by its expression, "The Greatest Mother in the World," so is the purpose of our Army made clear in the newer slogan—"The Nation's Greatest Father."—Brig.-Gen. J. T. Kerr, in "The Army."

LOST—Saturday, May 10th, in Pittsburgh, pocketbook containing 60 trip ticket, Parkview to Pittsburgh, jewelry and money. Martha S. Martin, c/o Educational Dept., Army Hospital, Parkview, Pittsburgh, Pa. REWARD.



LIGHTLESS NIGHTS WITH THE A. E. F.

He can make dice rattle like a thunder storm in the Ozarks — it cost me a month's pay to discover his genius.

WE WOULDN'T BE IN ANY MORE DANGER OF A RAIDING PARTY IF WE HAD LIGHTS AT NIGHT — HE'LL RAID THE CAMP ANY WAY.

WELL I RECKON AS HOW SINCE WE CAN'T HAVE NO LIGHT IN CAMP — AN WE AINT ALLOWED TO WEAR RADIUM DIAL WATCHES, THERE'S NO USE IN LETTING PERFECTLY GOOD RADIUM GO TO WASTE.

CAN YOU IMAGINE THAT BIRD TAKING THE RADIUM OFF OF THE FACE OF HIS WRIST WATCH, AND PUTTING IT ON A SET OF DICE — SO THAT HE CAN ROLL THE BONES IN THE DARK?

OH BOY — MY DAYS ARE NUMBERED — HE DROPPED A SPECK OF RADIUM ON MY BACK.

CLEVER — ALL RIGHT WHEN IT COMES TO THROWING A SEVEN.

HALT!! WHO GOES THERE?

YEH! THE MISSOURIAN IS CLEVER, YOU'VE GOT TO GIVE IT TO HIM.

MAJOR H. R. ALLEN  
INVENTS NEW METHOD  
OF TREATMENT

Soldiers Rapidly Responding

Restoration of the use of hands of soldiers injured by shells, bullets or other missiles is being accomplished at army hospitals by a unique method devised by Major H. R. Allen, Medical Corps. It is an instantaneous process of reshaping tool handles so that they may be used by deformed or crippled hands. The system is described in a pamphlet just issued by Major R. W. Shufeldt, Medical Corps. It is the most recent of the ingenious inventions of Major Allen, which have included various appliances for the treatment of fractures, dislocations and deformities. The application of the newest invention is far-reaching, making for very prompt improvement in the use of crippled or deformed hands.

Many of the experiments conducted by Major Allen in the development of this system were made at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, where moving pictures were taken of the soldiers on whom experiments were tried. Six enlisted men who had received wounds in the left hand were the objects of the first test. Their wounded hands were entirely healed, but their grasp remained so weak that the hand was practically useless.

Major Allen's method is based on the principle that to gain the use of a crippled hand the member must be systematically used, exercised and constantly flexed and extended. This gives strength to the fingers and palm and compels the muscles and tendons to function. To exercise the wounded hand a gelatine mould of the clasped hand is prepared, the hand is closed upon it, and this mould may be carried about in the hand without inconvenience or undue notice. By constantly squeezing and releasing the mould, the hand receives the wing of exercise required to restore its use and wounded hands rapidly regain their faculties under this treatment.

To enable the soldier to use the injured hand a rough model of the hand may be cast in plastic gelatine or modeling composition as used by dentists in plate work, which model may be carried by the patient and used in grasping any object desired. Another way is to shape the form of the hand in a like plastic mold over the surface of tools or other articles whose use is desired. These models are made to fit the hand and being soft and pliable may be used with comfort by the soldier having a wounded hand. A mould of the hand may be made to fit over any article, such as a knife and fork, to enable the soldier to use the injured member in eating, or on a hammer or other tool. The composition of the mould is of such a character that it can be remade into any form desired. It becomes soft and plastic when placed in hot water, but will not melt or run. When softened and a mould made it can be retained by plunging the substance in cold water, the mould becoming hard and brittle as some forms of amorphous rock or more like terra cotta or some kinds of glass. This process of reshaping the mould may be gone over any number of times without loss or deterioration of the substance.

For instance, to reinforce a hammer and prepare it for use by a wounded hand, the desired quantity of gelatine or molding composition is made into a mould and dipped in hot water. By squeezing and modeling it becomes plastic and fitted around the handle of the tool where the user will grasp it. The wounded hand seizes this mass of soft compound and presses the palm and fingers into it until they are comfortably closed and the maximum grasping capacity brought into play. The moulded handle is then dipped in cold water, which sets the mould. The patient then discovers that he can readily pick up a nail with his sound hand and drive it with the one in which he holds the reinforced tool. As the hand improves and the grasp becomes closer and stronger, the form of the moulded

handle can be altered by the patient by dipping it in hot waetr and without detaching it from the tool handle, squeeze it with the wounded hand until a well fitting, comfortable handle is moulded, and then fit it by immersion in cold water. In the same way a model of a hand may be made for a soldier who has lost that member and fitted to hold any tool or instrument. The user may hold a fork, pencil or pen or use a typewriter or work in all sorts of useful designs, all required being to plunge the hand in hot water, mold it to the new tool and dip it in cold water to set the mould. There is no end to the possibilities of this method by wounded soldiers and its use is becoming general and highly successful among our wounded men in hospitals.

NURSES' NOTES

Lost, Strayed or Stolen — Two strange officers between Parkview Station and U. S. A. General Hospital No. 24, who are inquiring for Captain Cusso and Lieutenant Nee.

Wonder which nurse loses her sleep planning for the morning detail. Ask the boys of 2-A.

No tick under his pillow.

Lieutenant Colonel Kremer and Son — Marshall: "Dad, what are the silent watches of the night?" Daddy: "They are the ones which the owners forgot to wind, my son."

BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE

Was appreciated very much by some of the nurses. A few martyrs stayed until the finish and then ran for the train, fuming about the early departure of same.

Has any one seen Lt. Vreeland these days? Call the Red Cross.

Will Miss Kennelly please explain the disappearance of a bottle of cream?

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—A typewriter without a number. Please return to Lieutenant Popkin.

Wonder why Miss Leake and Miss Ryder did not see Mickey on Tuesday? Not a continuous performance.

Miss Martha Crane attended the Naval Ball on Wednesday evening.

Wonder where Whispering Hope is!

Wonder why 1:17 train does not stop at Parkview? Ask Mr. Dawson. Miss Margaret Healy has been granted a four day leave to visit Philadelphia.

John—"Say, old top, what's an armistice?" Bill—"Just an old scrap of paper."

A new family moved in Nurses' Quarters, First Building. Father and Mother Robin and three children.

Will a certain nurse in 9-A communicate with this office, as to the name of—you're the sweetest thing that ever lived.

Any price paid by Lieutenant Nee for permanent relief of severe attack of blues and restlessness.

A new officer arrived Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock. Was heard to remark: "I think I'm going to like this place." Wait and see.

Q.-M. Quimms

Still the work of demobilization goes on. Sergeant Eshelman has received his discharge and departed for home and mother. Best wishes, "Eshey."

"Dewey" Jordan, who once upon a time was a private in this man's army, came back to see his old friends the other day. Jordan says that being on the outside looking in is different than being on the inside looking out.

Private Delaney has returned from a short furlough and reports a good time in Chicago.

Sergeant "Pete" has at least one friend that sticketh close. Wherever you see "Pete" you see his dog. The question is, does the dog attract "Pete," or does "Pete" attract the dog.

The issue of russet shoes to members of the Hospital Corps on duty at Base and General hospitals has been approved.

WORDS FROM  
THE WARDS

"Be it ever so humble there is no place like 9-A." It makes us think of home and the days when mother used to bring us our bottle and give us dry beds, before going to sleep at night. "place like home, boys."

Since Blonde Landis has been up he has found himself a girl in Pittsburgh. Watch Blonde step out, girls.

The "boys" all enjoyed the ice cream and cake, Monday afternoon. Lieutenant Krider has a "diary," and according to reports it is worth reading.

The "Dakin Babies" are improving so rapidly, we are afraid we will have to adopt a few new ones.

Lieutenant Gardiner was a Cleveland visitor last week. Cleveland, by the way, is noted for a number of beautiful girls.

Mrs. Eddy, our mathematician, is a popular visitor to 9-A.

Miss Bancroft fell down on a contract she had made with one of the patients, Monday P. M.

Wanted—A girl for Linhart.

Judge says he expects to leave the "Baby ward," before he is discharged.

Corporal Easton and Private Landis are proud of the handsome bath robes given them by the Red Cross.

Some of the patients think they are receiving "baby treatment," especially Sergeant Baumberger. Maybe caused by his sporty "baby blue" pajamas.

Dwight Hankey has a dandy boudoir cap. We all wonder where he swiped it.

Talk about a "cute wardmaster." Have you seen the one in 9-A, who is always dry?

"Chappy" Adams comes up from 8-A and makes us all jealous. He wears such sporty togs.

By the way, have you heard the Empyema Band in our ward? Some band.

I suppose we'll have to get up in time for breakfast instead of calling on the K. of C.

We wonder which of the nurses in 9-A will win the affections of a certain patient.

The men in this ward are strong for women suffrage, especially those who were lucky enough to get the wheel chairs donated by the Women's Suffrage Red Cross Auxiliary of Pittsburgh.

What do you think of a doctor who could not remember the license number of his Ford?

Chaplain Shroyer comes in often and the boys certainly appreciate his visits. He can't come too often to please them.

The six round boxing bout on Thursday evening between "Kid" Evans and "Fighting" Reilly, ended in the fourth round. Referee "Kid" Klause ended the fight on account of an argument between the fighters.

A parrot has come to make his or her home in the end room of Ward 9a. He or she, as the case may be, belongs to either Gibson or Kegel, and its name is Geniveve. She is only twenty years old and has never cussed yet. Her keepers provide the very best of eats for her, including ice cream. But when slum is on the bill of fare, they say her language is somewhat undignified.

OUR EFFICIENT M. T. C.

Private Earhart is a good scout, Whenever you want him, he's sure to be out.

Private Zewie, who's never late, Gets up in the morning at half past eight.

Corporal Johnson, a good auto mender, Bumped a street car and smashed a fender.

Sergeant Rosso let out some squeal, When Corporal Ague broke a wheel.

But Corporal M'Guire, that grand old man, Dodges his work whenever he can.

Corporal Martin broke a Ford, And now his arm is in a board.

Corporal McNall, so thin and small, Drives No. 2 and that is all.

Private Booth, my, isn't he sweet? All he does is sleep and eat.

And Private Rolfes, he's a bear, Always combing his curly hair.

Yes, Private Ford is such a dandy, Repairing boilers he'd be more handy.

Private Shisler is awfully dumb, Always putting cars on the bum.

So this is our good old M. T. Corps, That's always yelling for more and more.

Are you an "Asyouwere" subscriber? If you are not, subscribe at once. Now is the time. This is the only soldier publication in this section, issued upon special authority of the Surgeon-General of the Army. It is not a private business proposition. It is published for the benefit of the personnel. Subscribe now.

GAS MASKS MAY  
NOW BE PURCHASED

Numerous inquiries have reached military authorities as to the sale of gas masks for the purpose of keeping them as souvenirs. The following order regulating the sale of them has just been issued and should prove of interest to trophy seekers.

"Herewith, all new and unused gas masks should be sold through the Chemical Warfare Service, under such restrictions as for the protection of the purchaser, they may see fit to make.

"Sale of Used gas masks for souvenirs may be continued by Zone Supply Officers, but positive instructions must be promptly issued, that every such mask should be in such condition that it will, without any doubt to the mind of anyone, be of no protective value against any type of gas. This can be readily done by cutting a slot in the mask itself, which would not in any way reduce its value as a souvenir."

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# HOSPITAL WELFARE ACTIVITIES



Again we thank the Emergency Aide and the Twentieth Century Club for the use of their automobiles for giving our boys those enjoyable rides through the country. Without a shadow of a doubt, these tours are the most acceptable form of entertainment it is possible to offer.

The new player piano installed in the Red Cross House by the Syria Ladies Club is as popular as ever and the Barber Shop Quartet that gathers around it all day long proves to us that music is popular with all. Imagine the combination of the piano, the victrola and the clink of the pool and billiard balls, all in the same room. "Great Stuff," but when the orchestra comes from rehearsals on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, you can bet that all are willing to give up the piano and victrola to listen to the beautiful harmony of these boys.

Tea is served in the R. C. House every afternoon and on Tuesdays and Fridays on the Sun Porch in 9-B. The boys who attended the dinner and dance at Dormont last week are high in their praise for the ladies that entertained them. Dormont has made a reputation for itself and we will all be there the next time. Every one in the hospital is anxious to visit the town that made "Bill" Haddock famous.

Base ball, of course, is popular. Forbes Field will see a lot of our boys this season. Have a care, Pirates.

The evening entertainment for the week has been good. Movies, vaudeville, dramas and comedies were presented and played to full houses.

## WELFARE SECRETARIES SICK IN HOSPITALS HAVE OFFICERS' STATUS

The Adjutant General of the Army has approved a recommendation of the Surgeon General that secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., Jewish Welfare Board and Knights of Columbus, also Red Cross Field directors on duty at various cantonments, be admitted when sick to Base Hospitals for treatment on the status of officers subject to payment for subsistence and medicine at the rates prescribed in Army Regulations.

Pleasures unnumbered awaiting you in the good old home town. All the way from sitting on and whittling up the latest dry goods boxes while you spin your yarns to pailing away on old Jersey.

On Friday evening, May 9, Art McFadyean and his entertainers came out to the Hut and after a community sing and other entertainment, the affair was turned into an impromptu dance. There were over two hundred girls in the "little party" and they took the place by storm. They called for volunteer musicians and they readily responded. The boys said there was no excuse for missing any dances. The "bunch" "tripped the light fantastic" until eleven bells, then wended their way to the little station, all of the same opinion. A good time.

Carl wishes to thank Sam Tobioch, Shisler, Mosner and all the other fellows who helped put the hut in the condition it was in for the dance Tuesday evening.

Through an oversight last week we failed to make mention of the fact that the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Golden-son was with us on Sunday evening, May 4th, and gave the boys a very interesting talk on the subject, "Progress." Dr. Golden-son had a very attentive and appreciative audience and it is hoped that he will honor us again with his presence.

A hearty vote of thanks is hereby extended to the following: Mr. Henry Kemmler and his jazz band. These people surely know how to make old Tickletoes jazz around. To our old standbys, the ladies of the Y. W. C. A., and to the boys of the mess hall.

On Sunday, May 11, Mother's Day, Secretary Benedict had charge of the evening service at the Red Cross Hut. His subject was "Mother," and "Benny" brought home the fact that Mother was the best friend of all and as such should be respected, appreciated and loved. The service was followed by moving pictures furnished by the Red Cross and were greatly appreciated by the large audience.

On Friday evening, May 23, Mrs. Sommerfield will bring her entertainers to the Hut to put on a little comedy playlet entitled "The Dime Lunch Counter."

"Smiling" Sergeant Major Kaufmann and his hardworking Hop Committee were very much in evidence and rendered valuable service.

We wish Hoskins would stick to at least a couple of girls; other fellows want some chance.

Carl says: "As a scrubber of dance hall floors, "Benny" makes a good preacher.

Save and succeed. Buy W. S. S.



The two events staged last week in the K. of C. Hut have left behind but one memory—"real times" that would bear repetition.

A May dance on Thursday given for officers, nurses and dietitians was a most pretty affair and was thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended. Maggio's famous aggregation of musicians furnished the music for dancing and well merited the praises accorded them.

On Saturday night again the Hut was the mecca for the devotees of "jazz," when the enlisted men were entertained by Mrs. George Dawson and a bevy of charming ladies from Avalon.

As on Thursday night the building was handsomely decorated; moonlight and spotlight dances added to the novelty of the occasion and the dainty luncheon prepared by our very good friend, Chef Mendel and a corps of volunteer assistants, made the party a complete harmony of pleasure.

The success of the affair is due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Dawson and Secretary Smith, who expressed their thanks to our Chef, who prepared the lunch; Captain John A. Brewer, Adjutant, for furnishing transportation for the ladies, and to the management of the Alvin and Lyceum theaters for the loan of the electrical effects and to the G. P. Wechlen Company, florists, for the use of palms and flowers for decorations.

Next Wednesday evening an entertainment will be staged in the Hut by the Jewish Welfare Board, under the direction of Mrs. C. E. Goldsmith.

## THE WEEKLY CALENDAR

Sunday, May 18—Religious services. 8 a. m., Catholic mass, K. of C. Hut, undenominational exercises; 9:30 a. m., services for patients Ward 9B; 10:30 a. m., regular service by Chaplain Shroyer at Y. M. C. A. Hut, subject for sermon: "Up with the Down and Out"; 7:30 p. m., speakers, movies and music at R. C. Hut.

Monday, May 19—Jewish Welfare Board at Red Cross Hut. Carl Heinrich Dancers.

Tuesday, May 20—Musical at "Y" Hut. Mrs. Parentu.

Wednesday, May 21—Musical at K. of C. Hut by Duquesne Club of Young Men's Hebrew Association of Pittsburgh.

Thursday, May 22—Vaudeville show at R. C. Hut.

Friday, May 23—"The Dime Lunch Counter," comedy by Mrs. Sommerfield.

Saturday, May 24—Musical, K. of C. Hut.

## ENLISTED MEN'S DANCE

The Welfare Organizations of this hospital had better let up on their entertainments or a great number of the enlisted men at this Post will re-enlist for the period of the existence of General Twenty-four.

Tuesday night the "Y" showed that they could stage a dance as well as a minstrel show. About one hundred ladies, representing different patriotic organizations of Pittsburgh, descended in our midst, accompanied by Henry Kemmler and his jazz orchestra of Pittsburgh. They arrived about seven thirty and immediately proceeded to mingle with the men and under the influence of the strains of the wonderful music, the floor was soon filled to overflowing with dancing couples. The hut was tastily decorated with dogwood blossoms and our national emblems and colored posters. Special credit should be given to those who helped make the dance a success.

Refreshments of cake and ice cream were served during the intermission at ten o'clock and a fine punch was on tap the entire evening.

At the hour of eleven-thirty the "Home Sweet Home" waltz was danced, goodnights were said, and all looked forward to another affair in the near future. The Enlisted Men's Hop Committee was there and everywhere help make the evening's affair a success.

## BABY CODE

(For the guidance of returned soldier fathers on seeing their babies.)  
"Addada": Welcome home.  
"Blubbs": Your mustache tickles.  
"Cfisk": You look good to me!  
"Sudds": Why did you stay so long?  
"Fliffs": Oh, you hero!  
"Gooch": Mother knew a good thing all right.  
"Hoovfx": Lift me way up to the ceiling.  
"MMff": Kiss me.  
"Plpll": Let me feel of your cheeks.  
"Qdilk": Give me that medal suck!  
"Raddrr": Don't leave us again.  
"Wahwah": My pa!



One of the most energetic volunteer workers coming regularly to the post and doing fine work is Mrs. Charles Goldsmit. She is heart and soul a Parkview worker, making no distinctions as to which welfare agency gets credit for the work. This week the program she brings is given to the Jewish Welfare Board. The entertainment she is bringing is one of a very fine and high class caliber. The Karl Heinrich dancers, who are coming to the Red Cross Hut next Wednesday, have achieved an enviable reputation for art and technique. Mr. Karl Heinrich enjoys a national reputation for his fine work in interpretive dancing.

## PROGRAMME

### Karl Heinrich Dancers, Readers, Vocalists

- Piano Solo  
Estelle Shoup
- Interpretive Dances  
a. Moments Musical .....Schubert  
Classic Group  
b. David, the Shepherd Boy.....Lack  
Karl Heinrich  
c. Pastorale (Greek Duet with Pantomime) .....Tchaikowski  
Karl Heinrich and Belle Tolochka
- Vocal Solos  
a. Flower Rain .....Schneider  
b. Daffodils  
Mrs. M. D. Morgen
- Reading  
a. One of Job's Comforters.....M. Lockett  
Mr. Bailey
- Classic Dancing  
a. Russian Rhapsodie .....Liszt  
Karl Heinrich  
b. Druzchka (Polish Court Dance) .....Moshowski  
Karl Heinrich
- Piano Solo  
Estelle Shoup
- Vocal Solo  
a. Morning .....Speaks  
b. An Open Secret .....Woodman  
Mrs. M. D. Morgen
- Reading  
a. Eliza and the Boy  
b. European Guides  
Mr. Bailey
- Classic Dancing  
a. Dance of Sea.....Strass  
Classic Group  
b. Pavlowa (Gavotte Directoire).....Lenke  
Karl Heinrich and Belle Tolochka  
c. Valse Serenade (From the Ballet Les Millions Darlequise).....Drigo

Karl Heinrich and Belle Tolochka Accompanists—Miss Getty McCabe, Mr. G. J. Morgen

When this program was shown to several members of the Hospital staff and personnel, they wondered at its fullness and variety, and felt certain that an enjoyable entertainment was in store for all who attended. Everybody at the post is urged to be present and enjoy a great treat.

Karl Heinrich and Belle Tolochka Accompanists—Miss Getty McCabe, Mr. G. J. Morgen

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## JEWISH WELFARE BOARD PUBLISHES USEFUL DATA

Many inquiries have come to the "Asyouwere" office from individuals in the city and surrounding communities as to the proper addresses of various government bureaus. Most of these inquiries have been relative to matters of insurance and allotments. However, to meet a few other occasional demands, the Central Headquarters of the Jewish Welfare Board, New York city, has issued the following circular giving the proper addresses and names of bureaus, together with the subject on which each individual bureau is to be addressed. The following is Bulletin No. 72; others in the series, and of similar interest, will be printed regularly.

## JEWISH WELFARE BOARD INFORMATION DIVISION

In order to secure immediate action or information concerning overnment matters, the following offices should be addressed:

Insurance—Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Attention Insurance Section, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Allotments—Allotments Branch, Pay of the Army Division Director of Finance, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Back-Pay (in case of discharge from army)—Director of Finance, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Personal Effects (in cases where soldiers die in this country)—Effects Quartermaster, Hoboken, N. J.

Liberty Bonds—Zone Finance Officer, Allotments Branch, Bond Section, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Personal Effects (men in Navy)—Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Liberty Loan Bonds (in case of a sailor)—Navy Liberty Loan Officer, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.



The A. L. A. representative, Miss Wright, is in receipt of the following letter, praising the worth of the Library Association's work. Parkview men, we are sure, need no such reminder of their library's value. They know it daily.

## AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Office of the Commander-in-Chief France, April 18, 1919.

Mr. Burton E. Stevenson, European Representative American Library Association, 10, rue de l'Elysee, Paris.

My Dear Mr. Stevenson:

I want to express to the American Library Association my sincere appreciation, and that of the officers and men under my command, for the valuable services which it has rendered to the American Expeditionary Forces.

In February, 1918, your association submitted to these headquarters a well conceived plan for furnishing books to the American soldiers in Europe, and asked to be permitted to assume the entire responsibility for this important service. The confidence which the Army then reposed in you has been amply justified by the results achieved. Restricting your personnel and establishment to a minimum, you have taken advantage of the medium of distribution offered by the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other welfare agencies, and have supplemented those channels by furnishing book collections to detached military units and special books, through the mails, to individual soldiers. Thus, without friction or waste, the American Library Association has substantially accomplished its purpose of placing good reading matter at the disposal of every individual in the forces.

In addition to this, it has rendered a signal service to the Army educational program by providing reference libraries for the American Expeditionary Forces University at Beaune and at a large number of Army Schools.

Please accept my hearty congratulations upon the success of your work and my renewed thanks to all those, at home and abroad, who have contributed to its splendid success.

Very sincerely yours,  
JOHN J. PERSHING.

## MAY CARNIVAL DANCE BEST SOCIAL AFFAIR HELD AT PARKVIEW

The dance held in the Knights of Columbus Building on Thursday evening, May 8th, for the officers and nurses of the hospital, was very brilliant and a decided success. The hall was specially decorated by the K. of C. secretary and the decorations consisted of American and Allied flags, bunting and streamers from every available inch of ceiling space. The sides of the building were banked up with masses of wild flowers and dogwood blossoms, freshly gathered from surrounding hills and many potted ferns and palms supplied by the K. of C. Organization. This affair was unusually attractive and especially festive because of the unique methods of entertainment and the many new features introduced by the Hop Committee to get the interest of all persons invited to attend long before the dance was scheduled to start. Each invited guest was served with a Justice of Peace subpoena two days before the dance, each giving explicit instructions as to the consequence should these orders to attend this dance fail to be carried out.

The night was rather damp and chilly, but in spite of this, the guests began to arrive at a quarter to eight and by nine o'clock the building was filled to capacity. Each guest was immediately decorated in true carnival style and this combined with the pleasing and perpetuating tones of Maggios Orchestra caused each and every one present to forget the cares and trials of routine hospital duty and just concentrate in the real Monte gras fashion. New Orleans, with its yearly festival, had nothing on Parkview Hospital for this occasion.

Lieutenant Robinson of the Educational Department, added a very attractive illuminated moon to the decoration of the building, and this, in conjunction with a spotlight kindly loaned by the Alvin Theater, furnished a very dreamy moonlight atmosphere for some of the feature dances.

Miss Rider, assistant chief nurse, won the prize in the Lucky Dance. Refreshments consisted of punch, ice cream with strawberries, assorted cakes, sandwiches and coffee.

The guests at this dance other than the hospital personnel were Mr. and Mrs. Duberry, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Redd, and Miss Katherine Byers, and many others who forgot to leave their names with the reporter.

## MAY GOD BLESS YOU

You Soldier-Crusaders who have returned from the field of battle and strife. Those of you who were wounded have our deep sympathy, but most of all our admiration for the courageous manner in which you are taking up the thread of life again.

Your deeds of valor and suffering on Flanders Field have made history. We are proud of you. Proud to be called fellowmen of such Heroes as made up the American Expeditionary Force.

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